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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,877—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1896.

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			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th „
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th „
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd „
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th „
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March,
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th „
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th „
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

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IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.

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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Feb.

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YARRA	4255	Flandin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. „
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. „
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	17th April „

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
OCEANIEN	Schmitz	4,249	14th Jan. 97

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FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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Washes, Douches, Pomades, Lotions, Brushes, Combs, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Of Excellent Quality, Medicinal Wines and Spirits are specially selected

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

English, American, and Indian.

CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

Every requisite for Scientific Experiment and Research.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

For experimental and technical purposes.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Selected for India. Latest Novelties and Apparatus.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

XMAS 1896.

OUR BRAN PIE.

For the Children, Annas 8 per dip. The success of our BRAN PIE during recent years has induced us to place it before the Juvenile Public of Bombay on a scale never before attempted. Several thousands of Toys, all this Season's Novelties, have been imported from England solely for this purpose, and every parcel will contain a BALLOON GRATIS. No Parent or Guardian should omit to send his Children to our Fort or Byculla Establishment, as our Bran Pie promises this year to be one of the successes of the season.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,—BOMBAY AND POONA.

THORPE AND CO.S XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

LADIES' DRESSING BAGS.
SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
WARM RUGS SCOTCH MAUDS.
LADIES' & GENTS' HAND BAGS.
SILVER MOUNTED STICKS.
SILVER MOUNTED SWAGGER CANES.
SCARLET AND WHITE BLANKETS.
SILK TIES AND SCARVES.
EIDER QUILTS AND PALLOWS.
AMERICAN WIRE PILLOW.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
HAND BAGS.
CORK MATRESSES.
HOLD-ALLS.
DRESS SOCKS.
MASONIC APRONS.
MASONIC JEWELS.
MASONIC RUG'S
UNIFORM CASES.
LADIES' DRESS BOXES.

SPECIALLY SELECTED
FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

THORPE & CO.,

BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FAMILY AND GENOA CAKES, NO. 1	1 8	1 11
Do. Do. Do. NO. 2	3 0	3 6
SULTANA CAMBRIDGE	1 8	1 11
Do. Do. No. 2	2 4	2 8
ICED FRUIT CAKES	1 4	2 2
Do. Do.	3 4	3 10
FRUIT CAKES	1 6	1 9
Do. Do.	2 8	2 14
ICED ALMOND CAKES	3 4	3 10
Do. Do. Do.	1 14	2 2
ALMOND CAKES	1 6	1 9
Do. Do.	2 8	2 14

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS ! !

CHRISTMAS CARDS ! ! !

A SPLENDID SELECTION of the ABOVE INCLUDING ALL THE SEASON'S NOVELTIES.

can be seen at

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

COAL TAR SOAP
IS WELL KNOWN
COAL TAR SOAP
AS A RELIABLE
COAL TAR SOAP
PREVENTIVE
COAL TAR SOAP
OF INFECTIOUS
COAL TAR SOAP
AND OTHER
COAL TAR SOAP
DISEASES.
COAL TAR SOAP
IS A CHEAP
COAL TAR SOAP
DISINFECTANT FOR
COAL TAR SOAP
THE PERSON, CLOTHES & DWELLINGS.

PACKET OF 3 TABLETS......Rs. 0 12
„ 12 „ 2 4

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MANAGER......................MR. H. P. LYONS.

"TAYLOR-CARRINGTON" SEASON,

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23RD,
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE,
OF THE WONDERFULLY SUCCESSFUL
MUSICAL AND SENSATIONAL IRISH DRAMA

HOME RULE.

FUN, SENTIMENT, SINGING, DANCING.
Beautifully Illustrated by Lovely Views of the EMERALD ISLE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, DEC. 24TH,
An entirely new version of the favourite Ladies' Drama.

EAST LYNNE.

Produced in answer to hundreds of requests from the Ladies of Bombay.

NOTE.—EAST LYNNE, will be Played
FOR POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ONLY.
So early booking is necessary in order to Secure Seats.

SEATING TARIFF.—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Box Office at SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to Pit and Stalls.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "ARCHIMEDE" Captain S. AUFOSSO, are informed of her arrival from GENOA, on the 22nd instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

E. C. BARBORO,
Agents, Rubattino Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 21st Dec., 1896.

NOTICE.

MR. MAHOMED AHMED NARELWALLA, of Singapore, hereby revokes the POWER of ATTORNEY, executed by him in favour of Mr. ABDOOL HUCKIM MEEYA JAN, of Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1896.

MAHOMED AHMED NARALWALLA.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be CLOSED from 23rd December, 1896, to 5th January, 1897, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after the 4th January, 1897.

WALLACE CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 22nd Dec, 1896.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS,
IN GREAT VARIETIES.
ARTISTIC AND OF THE
LATEST DESIGN AND NOVELTIES
FROM
FIVE DIFFERENT PUBLISHERS.
FROM As. 2 TO Rs. 8 each.

MORENAS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,
DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
Most Popular Whisky in India.
Rs. 35-8 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Paltan Road, near the Crawford Market, and next to the Jaffer Sulleman Dispensary, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery, and glassware, a sweet-toned ebonised cottage pianoforte, by Rose and Co, table ornaments, pictures, Hink's lamps, flower pots, poultry, etc., the property of Mr. H. D. KETTLE.

The property is on view.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 39, Marine Lines opposite the new bungalows, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, by John Roberts and others, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, fancy door curtains, Hink's table and hanging lamps, carpets, a large collection of garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of G. OWEN DUNN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

1 best plated tea and coffee service in 4 pieces, suitable for presentation.

1 tantalus liquer frame, with 3 cut glass bottles.

Under instruction from the Receiver, appointed in suit No. 643 of 1896, a lot of household furniture, consisting of chest-of-drawers, marble top tables, cloth, and gown press, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong built victoria in very good order.
1 Handsome strong high-wheeled dog-cart with hood.
1 Brown arab pony, 13-3, broken to harness and saddle, can play polo very quiet.
1 F. grey arab, 14-1, goes in harness and saddle.
1 Cushion tyred safety bycicle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gamdevi Road, Chowpatty, opposite Victoria Mills, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, specially made to order by John Roberts and Co., plated-glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, one first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, brussel carpets, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. A. B. F. Myer, of JOHN ROBERTS and Co.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

RARE TREAT FOR LADIES FOR THE COMING XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

SALE OF REMAINING LOTS, MILLINERY, SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions, and on account of the concerned, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd December, 1896, at 2 p.m., at their sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort:—

Laces, ribbons, flowers, feathers, trimmed and untrimmed hats, jets, fancy jet trimming, paste ornaments, nuns vailings, cashmere, etc.

Also counter tables, bonnet stands, what-nots, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1896.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, and other Sweepings, etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 31th inst., at 2 p. m., at the abovementioned place.—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grains, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1896.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF ENGLISH SAFES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, as follows:—

On account of the concerned, per s.s. "MacLean."

A consignment of the Midland Safe Co., of Bermingham, Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, fitted with Chubb's Lock and patent Burglar surprise alarm.

87—No. 1, size 24 by 16 by 14.
88—No. 1, size 24 by 16 by 14 with Chubb's Lock.
80-99—No. 1, size 26 by 17 by 15.
91-92—No. 1, size 28 by 18 by 16.
93—No. 1, size 30 by 19 by 18.
94—No. 1, size 30 by 19 by 18 with Chubb's Lock.
95—No. 1, size 30 by 19 by 18 with alarm gong and Chubb's Lock.
96—No. 1, size 30 by 20 by 20 with Cotterill's Lock.
97—No. 1, size 30 by 30 by 20 with Cotterill's Lock.
Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, December 23, 1896.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.
Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT
WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38	0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26	0
IRISH WHISKY	25	0

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

WHITE SERGE AND CRICKETING FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have now on hand a quantity of the above on sale in short lengths as required.

Samples free by return of Post.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein
Germany.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices, Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..............................Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay, | The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby NOTIFIED that the next MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S EXAMINATION, under the Bombay Boiler Act, is POSTPONED from WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1897, to WEDNESDAY, the 10th of March, 1897.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
for Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 21st December, 1896.

ESTATE OF EDWARD JEMMETT (JR).

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1866 and Section 29 of Act II. of 1874 as amended by Act IX. of 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the unmentioned Estate should send statements of their claims to this Office supported by vouchers or other proofs (without which the claims cannot be investigated) on or before Saturday the 31st day of December 1896, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets will be distributed.

EDWARD JEMMETT, JUNIOR, late a Student in the Byculla Jubilee Technical College, Bombay, who died at Bombay, on 21st May 1896.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General of Bengal.
7 Council House Street, Calcutta, 24th Nov. 1896.

GREAT
AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will befriend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

BANKS.

THOMAS COOK & SON,
BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.

DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS or REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission.*

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.

PAY AND PENSIONS colected without charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.

INVESTMENTS.—Stocks and Shares bought and sold.

INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ½ per cent.

SUPPLIES of every discription obtained for Messes, Clubs, &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C HENRIOT,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange: grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TESTEFUL, INEXPENSIVE, USEFUL ARTICLES FOR
XMAS GIFTS.
SPECIALLY SELECTED FROM
LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA.
CHARMING AND ARTISTIC NOVELTIES. FROM Rs. 2.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders fo pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m, Sun sets, 5h. 29m. High water, 1-18m., 1-2a. Low water, 7-21m., 6-53a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay.
R. I. M. steamer Canning leaves for Aden.
Tivoli Theatre, Taylor-Carrington Dramatic Company.
Roller Skating Rink.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Zuari entered the dock, yesterday, and the steamers Pundua and Verawa, left it on Monday, and the steamer Clan Graham, yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Dumra and Archemede entered the dock, yesterday, and the steamer Medusa, left it on Monday, and the steamer Booldana, yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Peshawar, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m. (to-morrow), Thursday.

The Levee.—Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, was unavoidably prevented from attending his Excellency the Governor's Levee on the 18th December.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club.—There will be no races for Yachts and Ship's boats, on next Saturday, the 26th December, but there will be races on the following Saturday, the 2nd January 1897.

Bombay Anthropological Society.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read:—"Aurus Putra," by Mr. Tribhovandas Manguldas Nathubhai.

The Matriculation Results.—Miss Razasbai Kukde, whose name appears in the list of successful candidates for the Matriculation Examination, is the second daughter of the late Mr. Shahu Daji Kukde, Editor of the *Dnyanodaya*. Her elder sister Miss Malanbai Kukde also passed the Examination, in 1884. Miss Razasbai was educated at the Female High School, Poona.

Bullocks Drowned in a Tank.—About 2 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, labour cart, driven by Gainoo Sautu, was unloading coal clinkers into a tank in the compound of the Bombay Educational Society's School, when the driver backed it so near the edge that the cart and the bullocks fell into the tank, which contained twenty feet of water. The animals were drowned before they could be rescued, and so also the cart, causing a loss to the owner to the extent of Rs. 190. The carcasses of the bullocks were taken out, but the cart is still in the tank, which is being filled in by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddass.

The Grievance of a Barrister.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Cursondas Chubildas, barrister-at-law, obtained permission to withdraw the charge of assault and annoyance, preferred by him, against Mr. Reeding, and two brothers, named Dove, on the 29th ultimo, under circumstances already mentioned in these columns. The accused were extremely sorry for the annoyance given to Mr. Kursondas, who accepted their appology, and did not wish to press the charge. The charge was allowed to be withdrawn.

The Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation.—An annual meeting of shareholders of the Corporation was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. R. H. Macaulay, Chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting and the directors' report were read. An abstract statement of accounts was also read to the meeting. The report of the directors and the audited accounts were approved and adopted, and a dividend of Rs. 300 per share of the original issue, and Rs. 75 per share of the third issue, was declared. Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimjee, and L. P. Russell were re-elected directors; and Messrs. C. E. Nixon, and Furdoonjee Ardasir Cursetjee were appointed auditors, at a remuneration of Rs. 350 each. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

Result of Trade Rivalry.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mayers charged Jan Mahomed, a Mahomedan, keeping a tea-shop at Memonwada, with causing hurt to Mahomed Ali Mahomed, a rival shop-keeper, by means of a knife. Complainant and accused were next-door neighbours, and kept their tea shops on the ground-floor of the houses in which they resided. About 8 o'clock, on Sunday night, the accused went to the complaint at his shop and told him not to sell bread as he had to enter into competition with him and sell it at a cheaper rate and at a great loss. The complainant refused to allow the accused to have this monopoly, whereupon the latter went to his shop, and having armed himself with a table knife, went again to the complainant and struck him on the abdomen with the knife, causing a superficial wound. The complainant caught hold of the accused by his hand and attempted to disarm him, when the latter inflicted a cut on complainant's right hand. On an alarm being raised, the police appeared on the scene, and the accused was secured. The accused pleaded intoxication, but admitted previous convictions for similar offences. His Worship in convicting the accused, remarked that the assault was quite unprovoked, and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

THE TRANSPORT VICTORIA.

The troops to leave for England, in the Indian Troop Service Transport Victoria, Captain W. D. G. Worcester, on the 24th instant, will be brought to Bombay and embarked under the following arrangements:—From Punjab Command—1 officer, 311 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 women, and 7 children. From Bengal Command—2 officers, 525 non-commissioned officers, 15 women, and 33 children. From Madras Command—1 officer, 121 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 women, and 10 children. From Bombay Command and various corps—31 officers, 13 ladies, 10 children, 110 non-commissioned officers and men, 3 women, and 6 children. The troops from Deolali, with their baggage, will be brought to Bombay in three troop extra trains as follows:—The first train with 4 officers and 220 men, of the details (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families, and the heavy baggage, left Deolali, at 10 p.m., last night, and will arrive at the Sassoon Dock, at 6-5 a.m., this morning. The second and third trains conveying the remainder of the troops will leave Deolali, at 9 and 10 p.m., to-night, and will arrive at the Sassoon Dock, at 5-10 and 6-5 a.m., to-morrow morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

THE FORTHCOMING INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is a gratifying thing to observe that our friends in Bengal seem to be determined to make the coming Congress a grand success. Committees of workers have been for the last six months working in the capital and their leading members have been touring the districts and lecturing the villagers on the aims and objects of the Congress movements. The Congress is now fixed to be held at Calcutta on the 26th instant, and it will be presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani, whose long connection with the Congress and the great interest he takes therein are so well-known. The choice is a judicious one and undoubtedly the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani will be a successful president. He has devoted his life to the study of Indian politics and is therefore well acquainted with our needs and demands. Several subjects are proposed to be brought before the 12th Indian National Congress for consideration and discussion. I do not wish to state my views on those subjects, nor do I wish to offer any comments on the Congress that is yet to be; these it will be possible to give after the Congress has been over. I only want to draw the pointed attention of the Congress and its President to the necessity of starting and consolidating a standing fund for the Congress. A permanent fund is the first requisite for securing permanency to the annual gatherings as it will take them out of the fear of chances and risks attendant upon the work taken in hand yearly at the eleventh hour. Every year the difficulty arises about funds. The project lately proposed by Messrs. Thakur and Gurjar in this connection for raising a permanent fund for the Congress will meet with approval that it merits at the hands of the people to be assembled at the coming Congress. The fund will also save the country from the annual drain of two lakhs of rupees. It is therefore expected that our Bengalee friends would try to form such a permanent organization by raising a permanent fund and save the Congress from disaster.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 22. K. H. POWDWAL.

DIVINE SERVICE.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Wednesday, December 23.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer with Sermon by Rev. T. Davis.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

The result of the examination for the degree of B. A. was declared yesterday afternoon at the University. Out of the 246 candidates, who presented themselves for the examination, 177 were declared to have stood the test successfully:—5 in first class, 62 in second class, and 110 in pass class. The Narayen Wasudev scholarship of the value of Rs. 180 per annum and tenable for one year has been awarded to Krishnaji Hanmant Jatkar for passing the examination with highest number of marks in Physical and Biological sciences. The Cobden Club Medal has been secured by Rustomji Kawasji Karana, for obtaining the highest number of marks in Political Economy. Shavakshah Sorabji Panthaki has got the Perozshah Merwanji Jijibhai Avesta and Pahlavi scholarship of the value of Rs. 200 and tenable for one year, for securing highest number of marks in Avesta and Pahlavi amongst Parsee candidates. The Bhau Daji Prize, consisting of books of the value of Rs. 180, has been awarded to Jivabhai Revabhai Patel for passing the examination with the highest number of marks in Sanskrit. Manchershah Rustomji Vakil, a successful candidate in the first class, has been awarded the following two scholarships and one prize: the Ellis scholarship of the value of Rs 20 per mensem, tenable for one year, for obtaining highest number of marks in English; the James Taylor Prize consisting of books worth Rs. 90 for securing highest number of marks in History and Political Economy; and the Wordsworth scholarship and prize, the former of the value of Rs. 20 per mensem, tenable for one year, and latter in books valued Rs. 45 in Compulsory History. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

1ST CLASS.

Cama, Byram Navroji
Evans, Mabel Margret
Masani, Rastamji Pestonji
Nanavati, E Manekji
Vakil, M Rustomji

2ND CLASS.

Anklesaria, D Ardeshir
Buch, G Duleral
Chhapkhane, K Ramchandra
DaCunha, Olivia
Desai, B Hormasji
Desai, D Kallianji
Deshmukh, C Ganesh
Deshpande, V Ganesh
Doshi, V Laxmichond
Gamadia, J Nowrosji
Gidwani, K Gulabsing
Jani, K Bhavanishankar
Jatkar, K Hanmant
Joshi, N Ganprasad
Joshi, V Ganesh
Kamdin, D Kavasji
Kanga, J Byramji
Karana, R Kavasji
Khambatta, P Pestonji
Kharkar, S Govind
Kothare, R Nanu
Kotval, P Kavasji
Kuber, A Mahadev
Lala, M Gianchand
Limaye, J Dhondu
Mehta, M Lalubhai
Mehta M Pitamber
Mehta, R Maganlal
Mistri, B Hormasji
Modi, K Premchand
Modi, V Jhaverchand
Munim, I Damodardas
Naik, D Kasanji
Naravala, D Shapurji
Nimbkar, A Bhaskar
Oka, R Balaji
Panthaki, S Sorabji
Parekh, O Gopalji
Patel, J Revabhai
Pathak, M Bhanji
Patvardhan, A Vinayak
Pavri, F Kharshedji
Purohit, D Lalubhai
Randelia, B Ardesir
Rodrigues, Francis E H
Sabnis, B Dattatraya
Sant, S Bapuji
Satarawala, D Ratanji
Sathe, P Vinayak
Sathe, R Abaji
Sathe, S Gopal
Sattawalla, N Motilal
Shah, J Vallabhji
Shaikh, Mahomed Kader
Sheth, M Bhukhandas
Shingne, P Bhaskar
Shirolkar, B Shesho
Sohoni, V Sadashiv
Sunavala, K Kharshedji
Vakil, D Barjorji
Valles, J Albert
Wadia, K Sorabji

PASSED.

Antia, S Palanji
Apte, L Janardhan
Bamji, H Bezanji
Bamji, R Bejanji
Bana, F Rustomji
Banshah, N Sorabji
Bapat, D Ramkrishna
Bapat, S Narayan
Bhadbhade, S Ganesh
Bhandarkar, D Ramkrishna
Bhandarkar, Y Vasudev
Bharucha, R Pestonji
Bhat, M Hargovind
Bhat, P Abaji
Bhide, B Anant
Bramhandkar R Krishnarao
Buch, D Vajeram
Chandiramani, V Dialmal
Chaubal, B Bandhuji
Chhaya, B Vajeshankar
Chitnis, K Balkrishna
Chitre A Anant
Dadachanji, R Sorabji
Dady-Burjor, S Burjorjee
Datar, V Moreshwar
Date, H Vishnu
Dave, P Shaligram
Desai, A Govindji
Desai, C Dullabhji
Desai, M Ambelal
Desai, M Chhotalal
Deshpande, S Vamanrao
Deshpande, T Bhimrao
Divan, P Hariprasad
Divanji, A Motiram
Divekar, G Vishnu
Doctor, B Dossabhoy
Doctor, B Jijibhoy
Engineer, J Dinshaw
Ferreira, A Anthony
Fonseca, A H.
Gazdar, N Byramji
Ghaswala, J Dinshah
Gogate, G Raoji
Gole, S Balwant
Gorakshakar, R Nanji
Gupte, S Appaji
Gupte, V Rajaram
Hombal, V Narsinha
Hinglokewala, A Baldevdas
Jog, R Daji
Joshi, G Udhav
Joshi, S Vaman
Kaji, M Balkrishna
Kalyanpur, S Venkatesh
Karani, H Phirozshah
Karandikar, V Vishnu
Karkare, S Pandurang
Karve, S Purushottam
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Kelkar, V Vithal
Kolah, J Kharshedji
Kolatkar, D Krishna
Kulkarni L Khanderao
Kutar, M Palanji
Laud, P Shamrao
Limaye, D Gopal
Madan, F Sorabji
Mahishi, R Mahadev
Mankodi, C Jatashankar
Masani, H Mernosji
Mehd, B Motilal
Metha, E Nayroji
Mehta, L Pitamberdas
Mehta, S Shivprasad
Messman, B Pestonji
Nabar, V Narayan
Nariman, P Rustomji
Nariman, S Dinsha
Navalkar, R Sarikrishna
Navaratna, V Narsinha
Nazar, B Hiralal
Pandit, K Ghanashyam
Paranjpe, S Krishna
Patel, C Jethabhai
Patel, J Dungerbhai
Phatak, B Govind
Purohit, H Nilkanth
Rajpura, K Khimji
Redkar, D Balkrishna
Risbud, R Krishna
Sabnis, S Bhagwant
Saklatwala, K Bapuji
Sathe, G Krishna
Sethna, N Edalji
Sawant, J Raghojirao
Shastri, M Chandrashankar
Shroff, K Navrosji
Talcherkar, H Anandrao
Tambe, S Balwant
Tarapurwala, H Dinshaji
Thackar, D Jethabhai
Tipnis, B Yeshwant
Tipnis, L Balkrishna
Tulpule, K Moreshwar
Tulpule, N Vithal
Vartak, V Narayan
Vasavada, M Mathuradas
Vevai, J Sorabji
Vidwans, B Vasudev

FIRST EXAMINATION IN LL. B.

The result of this examination was declared last evening at the University. Out of the 210 candidates who had presented themselves at the examination 130 were declared to have passed the list:—17 in first class and 113 in pass class. The Kinloch Forbes Gold medal and prize of the aggregate value of Rs. 400 have been awarded to Vithal Balkrishna Bhate for passing the examination with highest number of marks in General Jurisprudence and Roman Law. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

FIRST CLASS.

Advani, C Thakurdas
Bapat, V Vishvanath
Bharucha, H Jamsetji
Bhate, V Balkrishna
Bilimoria, M Rastamji
Engineer, A Motiram
Enti, R Ardesir
Gupte, D Madhav
Kaprekar, N Bhicaji
Lalkaka, A Dhunjishaw
Master, N Tribhowandas
Mehta, C Hirachand
Merchant, R Narandas
Mody, R Phirozeshah
Pandya, R Dayaram
Parghi, M Vithalrai
Samant, J Atmaram

PASS.

Advani, H Santokram
Apte, S Vishnu
Bakshi, C Lakshmishankar
Bamji, P Dadabhai
Bapat, V Narayan
Batlivala, S Hormasji
Bedarkar, N Malhar
Belvalkar, H Sadashiv
Bhave, J Vishnu
Bhide, D Keshav
Bhudhargadker, S R
Boyce, N Nanabhai
Brahme, G Bahirav
Bunter, J Padmakar
Chahvala, B Hormasji
Chitnis, R Yeshwant
Choubal, M Ramchandra
Commissariat, P Jamsetji
Cordeiro, Xavier
D'Almeida, Anthony C
Dadachanji, J Kershaspji
Dalal, S Jamshedji
Dastur, H Firoze
Dave, H Mathurlal
Dave, P Mathurlal
DeAndrade, Miguel J P
Deodhar, S Shivram
Desai, C Manilal
Desai, H Bhavanibhai
Desai, K Lallubhai
Desai, M Ranchhodrai
Desai, N Mohanbhai
Desai, P Lallubhai
Deshmukh, K Raghunath
Dhondi, B Jivaji
Dikshit, N Kedarnath
Divan, C Vajubhai
Divanji, R Bapalal
D'Souza, J P Francis
Engineer, B Ranchhordas
Gadgil, G Bapu
Gandhi, V Manordas
Gharpure, J Raghunath
Ghotge, V Sitaram
Gimi, P Mancherji
Godbole, N Ramchandra
Gokarna, S Mahabal
Harpanhalli, M Ramchandra
Irani, J Kharshedji
Joshi, G Balvant
Joshi, H Gangadhar
Joshi, M Keshav
Joshi, N Ramchandra
Joshi, V Bapu
Kamath, M Babanna
Kanga, P Jamshedji
Kale, N Raghunath
Karaka, A Dadabhai
Karmajvala, A Vithalrai
Killedar, K Lakshman
Kini, M Ananth
Kulkarni, K Pundlik
Law, K Pestanji
Limaye, K Govind
Lobo, J F
Masalava, A Aderji
Mehta, A Talakshi
Mehta, D Sakerlal
Mehta, T Kababhai
Merchant, A K Nurmohamed
Messman, J Pestonji
Mirza, Mahomedali H M K
Modak, G Balvant
Moholkar, S Madhav
Mone, V Moroba
Motivala, R Barjorji
Nadkarni, D Bhaskar
Naik, L Balkrishna
Nariman, A Dorabji
Nariman, S Byramji
Overseer, D Itcharam
Oza, V Mahipatrai
Palekar, S Vital
Pandya, S Nabhubhai
Paranjape, S Ganesh
Parekh, B Harjiwandas
Parikh, G Dosabhai
Patvardhan, V Raoji
Pavate, S Dundappa
Rabadina, F Dorabji
Ranibennur, B S.
Rajopadhye, N Sadashivrao
Rindani, P Udayashankar
Samant, P Narayan
Sane, G Bhaskar
Santoke, H Kawasji
Sapre, R Sadashiv
Sethna, M Bomanji
Shah, B Narandas
Shahna, A Dinshawji
Shukla, A Shivram
Sinde, N Sachaji
Sindharkar, R Rango
Soares, Sylvester
Sohoni, K Mahadev
Talvalkar, G Raghunath
Tamboli, C Prabhudas
Thakur, G Parmodrai
Thakore, M Sakarlal
Vaidya, V Prabhuram
Vakil, H Navroji
Vaman, V Bhagwantrai
Varde, B Gangadhar

The following thirty six candidates in the B. A. examination were declared to have passed the first LL. B. examination, they having attained in General Jurisprudence and Roman Law, (optional subject) the standard necessary for passing that test. Their names are as follow:—

FIRST CLASS.

Kharkar, S Govind
Modi, K Premchand

PASS.

Anklesaria, D Ardeshir
Bhadbhade, S Ganesh
Buch, D Vajeram
Chitre, A Anant
Desai, A Govindji
Desai, C Dullabhji
Desai, D Kallianji
Deshpande, K Sitaram
Deshpande, V Ganesh
Divan, P Hariprasad
Doshi, V Laxmichand
Gole, S Balwant
Gupte, S Appaji
Jani, K Bhavanishankar
Joshi, G Udhav
Kanga, J Byramji
Lala, M Gianchand
Laud, P Shamrao
Mehta, M Lalubhai
Mehta M Pitamber
Modi, V Jhaverchand
Naik, D Kasanji
Parekh, O Gopalji
Patel, J Revabhai
Phatak, B Govind
Pradhan, R Ganesh
Raaderia, B Ardesir
Sabnis, B Dattatraya
Sattawala, N Motilal
Sheth, M Bhukhandas
Shingne, P Bhaskar
Shirolkar, B Shesho
Sunavala, K Kharshedji
Vakil, D Barjorji

MESSRS. CUTLER PALMER'S VINTAGE REPORT.

Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co. in their annual Vintage report says:—In handing you some particulars of the Vintages of Europe for the current year, we have first to remark that the capricious nature of the weather that prevailed in the several districts naturally caused very different results, and as it is to this that either a good or bad vintage is largely due, we primarily call attention to climatic vagaries.

FRANCE.

Bordeaux.—Here the product has suffered from the wet preceding and during the Vintage, nevertheless the yield has been of great abundance, but owing to the want of heat during the Summer and Vintage, the quality of the Wine, more especially of the cheap and middle grades is crude and absolutely wanting in fruitiness and sweetness, natural sugar and body being two essential features in the characteristics of good Wine. 1896's seem likely to stand far behind '93's and '95's; and must we fear rank amongst ordinary years as regards quality. The total produce of this year's Vintage is not yet officially stated. The out-turn of the past 5 years is as follows:—1895 about 930,000 Hhds., 1894 about 1,040,000 Hhds., 1893 about 2,190,000 Hhds., 1892 about 820,000 Hhds., 1891 about 1,088,000 Hhds.

Burgundy.—In Burgundy it has been the custom to authorize a Committee of Experts or Jury, to tase and report upon the produce and quality of the yield of any new year, and their opinion seems to be that the Wine indicates fairly good quality, and although Viticulturists in this part of France do not obtain all that was looked for, yet they have to congratulate themselves that all cryptogamic diseases have departed, in short, that the grand Wines of Burgundy have sufficient color and delicacy, while the less important productions are not by any means destitute of merit. The quantity of Wine produced has surpassed all expectation.

Champagne.—The Vintage in Champagne has proved disappointing. In the early spring and summer the weather naturally induced growers to believe that their prospects were hopeful, but unfortunately in August and September the rains were incessant and destroyed all hope of an abundant crop. The gathering was effected under most disadvantageous circumstances, and the yield though fairly large, is entirely deficient in point of quality. We do not think that the product of 1896 will be in any way suitable for exportation. Fortunately there are the excellent Vintages of '92 and '93 to work on.

Saumur.—Here again the Vintage has proved a source of much disappointment; the year opened full of promise, and up to July the surroundings were most favourable, but from and after August, until October, the weather was continuously wet and cold, there was no sunshine during the time of ripening, and consequently the Wine produced is wanting in saccharine and alcoholic strength.

Cognac.—In this district the result of the gathering of the grapes is reported to be satisfactory to growers save and except in the lessened alcoholic strength of the distillation. We think we are correct in saying that the quantity varies considerably. The merits or demerits of the Cognac made cannot at present be definitely stated.

GERMANY.

The Vintage is reported to be good in quantity, but of medium quality; those Vines that grow on the mountain vinyards seem likely to develop into good quality.

PORTUGAL.

In this country the Vintage has proved an unqualified success. The weather prevalent from the time the Vines commenced to bud until the grapes were gathered, proved most propitious. Some shippers go so far as to say that the Wine of 1896 will in due course be found in quality not behind that of 1878. No doubt this satisfactory state of things has resulted in a great measure from the re-planting of Vines on American Stocks; this was done in order to resist the ravages of the Phylloxera, so that the production of Wine in the Douro has now increased. In the South of Portugal a large quantity of good Wine for distillation purposes was produced; this is of great importance to growers, for it enables them to treat all higher classed Wines with the right modicum of fruit spirit. If a proof, was wanted of the increased popularity of this Wine it is in the fact that from Oporto to all parts of the word during the present year, 87,429 Pipes have been shipped, as against 75,418 Pipes last year, and as against 68,756 Pipes in 1894.

SPAIN.

Here sunny and consequent dry weather was experienced, and somewhat absorbed the juice of the grape, and therefore the quantity of Sherry produced is less than the average. It is some what early to judge of the quality, but we think it likely to prove better than that of last year, in that the Wine would seem to possess somewhat more fruitiness or saccharine; this is somewhat fortunate because the taste for low priced very dry Sherry, is now undergoing some little change and stouter Wines are more in demand.

SPANISH PORT, OR TARRAGONA.

The yield of Wine in the plains surrounding the Capital has been plentiful, but is much fit only for the purposes of distillation so poor and weak is it. In the Priorato and Pie Montana the ravages of the Phylloxera have greatly extended; indeed, in districts like that of Gandesa, which in former years contributed fine Wine in thousands of hectolitres, this year the quantity produced is hardly sufficient for local demand.

MADEIRA.

The weather having been all that was requisite to perfectly ripen the grapes at the proper time, the product was satisfactory, but the quantity of Wine produced is not so large as that of the previous year, but the quality of the *must* leaves nothing to be desired.

SICILY.

The Vintage proved more abundant than was expected; the Wine also is likely to prove very good.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. A. Rose, will sail, to-day, for Aden, with the No. 2 Co., Bombay Sappers and Miners, consisting of 2 officers, 2 sergeants, 3 native officers, 166 men rank-and-file, 26 followers, 47 women, and 54 children; a detachment of the 10th Bombay Infantry: 1 officer, 1 lady, 3 native officers, 12 followers, 100 women, and 180 children, and details consisting of 5 men, 5 followers, 2 women, and 2 children. The following are the names of officers:—Captain and Mrs. R. G. deVismis, 10th Bo. L. I.; Lieut. G. H. Boileau, R.E., Bombay Sappers and Miners.; Lieut. G. E. E. Croster, R.E., Bombay Sappers and Miners.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND OF DECEMBER, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Karwar, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh at Negapatam and Belgaum, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bombay and Bangalore, 12 at Poona, and 10 at Goa. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Ratnagiri, and the minimum similarly so at Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon and Ratnagiri. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Ratnagiri, and the lowest 35° at Lahore and Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Sirsa, Bhownagor, Veraval, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Surat, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Light showers of rain are reported from Colombo, and a few drops from Madras. The low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report has filled up, and the weather is fine all over the country, except in the Central Provinces, and in the extreme south of the Peninsula, where it is likely to remain more or less cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st December, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·958
Temperature of the Air	degrees	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		72·4
Dew Point		69·5
Relative humidity of Air		0·726
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		8·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	81·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		76·5
General Directions of wind*		N, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	261

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness. Rs. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious of nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

TRADE MARKS ON SATIN GOODS.

L. A. BLASCHECK AND OTHERS VS. FURDOONJEE FRAMJEE KHAMBATTA AND ANOTHER.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiffs sought for a declaration that they are exclusively entitled to use certain trade marks and labels on satin, and to restrain the defendants from using the marks complained of or an imitation thereof, for the destruction of such marks and labels of the defendants, and for discovery, an account of profits, and damages, and the cost of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was this. The plaintiffs had for many years past been importing into India and selling satin goods bearing a circular label, knows as the "gol" or round label, which had been in the exclusive use of the plaintiffs, and which they claimed to be their trade mark. The same is pasted on the packages of satin and consists of a circular label, about three inches in diameter, with inner circles of various colours, between which inner circles are white circular lines. On the centre of the circle are two white figures, such as 55, 75, and 85 on a coloured ground, and round on of the inner circles, printed on a coloured ground, are the words in white "superior satin of best make, made in Austria," with two white stars on one of the inner circles, and another inner circle, on a coloured ground, are printed in white words "A. Blascheck and Company, Bombay," with a white "fleur de les" preceding the word Bombay, and another white "fleur de les" at the end of the word Bombay. The plaintiffs satin had acquired a high reputation in the Eastern market, and their label, as the distinguishing mark of their goods, had become well known. The defendants had recently been importing into and selling in Bombay satin bearing a label which the plaintiffs charged to be a colourable imitation and infringement of their trade mark. The defendants satin was inferior and sold at a lower price. The plaintiffs charged that the use of their label by the defendants was calculated and intended to deceive purchasers by inducing them to buy the defendants satin in the belief that they were buying the plaintiffs, and that the label was used so as, if possible, to take advantage of the high reputation which the plaintiffs goods had acquired in the market. The plaintiffs had called on the defendants to discontinue the use of the label complained of; but they denied that their label was like the plaintiffs and had not agreed to desist from its use. The defendant, Furdoonjee, denied that a circular label on satin goods had been in the exclusive use of the plaintiffs.

Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, in giving his decision, stated the facts of the case, reading the plaint and written statement and the issues framed in the case. The real question, his lordship said, was whether the plaintiffs had exclusively used round labels as trade marks, whether their label had acquired a reputation as denoting the plaintiff's goods; and whether the defendants' label was a colourable imitation. The defendant's case was that labels were of no use, and that satins are not known by numbers. There was a considerable body of evidence on both sides. It was important to bear in mind the probabilities of the case. In all trades, manufacturers and importers do use labels to distinguish their goods; and it was admitted that this is the common practise in Bombay. There was an *a priori* probability, therefore, that labels in the satin trade were important. This was confirmed by the fact that all importers in Bombay do use peculiar labels, and also by the fact that immediately on imitation by any one, litigation ensued. Messrs. Mayer and Soetbeer were the real defendants here. His lordship was satisfied on the documentary evidence, and upon the admissions of the defendant, that the label he desired to use and had in view was the plaintiffs' label. There was the further fact that the plaintiffs' and defendants' labels were so similar. The plaintiffs attached great importance to their label and filed a suit, and the defendant fought it, showing that he considered the label to be valuable. His lordships was clearly of opinion that the plaintiffs' firm used these labels to distinguish their goods, and that they attached great importance to them. His lordship found that the plaintiff's labels were well known, and their goods, which were known by their label, had gained a high reputation. The defendant's evidence was most unsatisfactory. He never answered a single question properly. His lordship did not say he (defendant) was dishonest; but at the same time, he must say his evidence was most unsatisfactory. If labels were of no importance, his lordship asked, why did importers use labels? Why did Mayer and Soetbeer give an undertaking to Messrs. Beier and Katz? Why were plaintiffs and defendants fighting this suit? His lordship did not think the defendants' oral evidence was of any value. It was contradicted by the documents. Abdoola Noormahomed, a witness for the defendant, was in court, but not called, although he had been subpœnaed. His lordship thought he was a witness both parties were afraid to call, so his lordship called him, and considered that his evidence was of great importance. His lordship entirely disregarded the defendant's contention that the tickets were of no value. The number on the label might imply a well known quality, and it did not follow that a merchant might use another number on a similar label. The numbers were originally started by various delers, and they were important as well as the labels, although the numbers by themselves were of no importance. The plaintiffs used at least two labels. The defendant's case was that no labels were of importance, and therefore he naturally raised no issue as to the two labels. Registration in Austria would give no additional value to the plaintiffs' square labels. The plaintiffs did attempt to register their round labels in India, but there was no registration; this removed any doubt his lordship had as to the round labels being more important than the square one. The numbers were not fixed, but indefinite; several numbers, were for one quality; and the tickets would still shew the goods were plaintiffs' though the numbers were different. His lordship had referred to the authorities, which showed that the defendant could not imitate one of several labels used by the plaintiffs if it was an important label. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs in terms of the prayer of the plaint, with damages Rs. 50 in lieu of an account. Defendant to pay costs, including costs of *rule nisi* and all costs reserved.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.)

THE MONEY-LENDER AND HIS CLIENT.

DWARKANATH SADANAND VS. MUNCHERSHAW BOMONJEE CHOTHIA.

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

Not a word of advice did he give him. He did not ask him if his father or any of his brothers knew of this transaction. "It was no business of mine." I think he entirely misconceived his duties as a solicitor. The money of course came to his office in the manner described, but that it was handed over to the boy as stated, I am unable to believe. If this had been done, I think Mr. Chandulal could not have failed to attest the details of consideration. How he came to enter the alleged payment in his diary I do not know, but the story of the boy walking out of the room with Rs. 23,525 in his pocket is one which under the circumstances I cannot possibly believe, when I remember the fact that none of the notes have been traced to his possession by any trustworthy evidence of the witnesses to the transaction. Besides Mr. Chandulal it is sufficient to say that Devidas and Purshotam seem quite worthless witnesses. Kursondas is of a different stamp, but he seems to be a constant attendant at Mr. Chandulal's office, and also occasionally to be visited by Devidas with whom he is evidently well acquainted. I fear he has been presuaded to give evidence for his friends to support a case in which extraneous aid was obviously very necessary. His opportune presence by mere chance in Mr. Chandulal's room when a transaction of this sort was going on with another client is not probable. If he had been called in as an independent witness he would have been asked to attest. But that he should have been present as a visitor waiting his turn of business is unlikely. When other people's affairs were going on he would naturally have waited in another room, more especially when the affair was of a very private nature and had to be conducted carefully, so as to prevent any rumour reaching the ears of the boy's relatives. The story that Mr. Chandulal turned to him and left the attestation of plaintiff's signature on the schedule of notes is unlikely. As for Jamnadas Lakhmidas it must be pointed out that he lives next to Devidas and is shown to have got one of the notes cashed. Vasant and Vaman who say they saw the notes downstairs are worthless witnesses. Mr. Carnac contends that the story of plaintiff going to Munchershaw's house is all false. I think the contention is sound. If the promissory note had really been signed there the fact must have been known in April when the written statement was put in. Then it was not hinted at. If the plaintiff really signed the note at Munchershaw's house it is difficult to see with what object he transferred the place of the occurrence to Nanalal's room. He remembered the fact of the note and it really did not much matter to his case where it occurred. A great many of his details agreed with those stated by Devidas and if he had gone with Devidas to Munchershaw's house I do not see why he should not have said so. Devidas throughout maintained that the plaintiff made three visits to Munchershaw's. Purshotam said two, but when pressed in cross-examination wavered a little, and then finally settled down to two visits. Munchershaw said there were only two visits and Devidas was mistaken. The mistake is surprising if the visits ever occurred, for Devidas is a man of clear memory. If he was merely repeating a story which he had learnt the mistake is not so surprising. It also seems rather strange considering Munchershaw's impecuniosity, for whatever his father may be, he has evidently no money of his own, that he should have happened to have Rs. 1,000 in his room ready to hand over to the plaintiff at a moment's notice. It is of course possible, but not very probable. The mystery of the four cheques and the Hongkong Bank account is difficult to solve. Munchershaw says he wanted Rs. 25,000 for this transaction but had not got any money. Trikumdas offered to lend it him and to make up the sum, but as he had not the full amount to his credit in the Bombay Bank, he drew for Rs. 9,000 from an account which he kept in connection with the Shanwar Sukat affair with Mr. Chandulal on behalf of his nephew Girdhandas (who stood to him as it were in the position of a son). Then Trikumdas sent a cheque for Rs. 25,000 to Munchershaw who paid it into an old but still open account which he had with the Hongkong Bank. This was on the 5th October. The same day he gave Purshotamdas, whom he evidently trusted completely, four cheques aggregating Rs. 25,000 with the name of the payee and the date left blank. Then he went off to Hyderabad. Now it seems quite clear that the explanation given by Munchershaw of these four cheques is not satisfactory. He says that the boy for his own reasons asked for four cheques and he drew them for the sums named. But if the boy had really been paid Rs. 1,000 by Munchershaw a few days previously, how could he possibly have asked for cheques aggregating Rs. 25,000 when he must have known that only Rs. 24,000 were due to him? The fact is, I think, that this idea of payment of Rs 1,000 at Munchershaw's had not occurred to any one in October 1895, just as it had not occurred to any one in April, 1896 when the written statement was drawn up. But supposing as the boy says that the promissory note was signed in Nanalal's room then it would be an affair for settlement in that office and Munchershaw would naturally send over through his agent the full amount that was named in the deed. The explanation given by Munchershaw of these four cheques, therefore, cannot be accepted. What the real explanation may be, it is almost useless to conjecture, but as they were given with the payee's name blank to Purshotam it is evident that a large discretion was left to him and possibly he was only to expend as much as might be required. Munchershaw going off to Hyderabad could not foresee exactly what might turn up on the following Monday. Possibly on that day it was thought better "in perpetuam rei memoriam" to cash all the four notes. Of course this is merely a conjectural theory and Mr. Carnac's suggestion that the four cheques were drawn as if to show that Munchershaw was constantly drawing cheques on the Hongkong Bank may be equally plausible. As matters stand the incident remains unexplained. I will now turn to Exhibit 5. Mr. Carnac contends that both this document and Exhibit 47 are merely pieces of evidence got up by Devidas, the former to bolster up the allegations in the partition suit and the latter for this suit. Under the circumstances of the case, I think the contention is correct. It is quite evident that the plaintiff was completely under the control of Devidas. No one seeing the two in the witness-box could doubt the ability of the keen, active-minded Devidas to obtain a complete mastery over a weak-minded boy like Dwarkanath. All these visits and drives continued long after the 7th October were not encouraged by Devidas without an object—certainly not for the pleasure of Dwarkanath's society. The only reasonable solution is that the suit for partition was being matured and that the boy had to be kept well in hand and away from home influences. The learned counsel suggested that if plaintiff's story had been true and he had not got more than Rs. 40 for the thousand rupees promissory note he would have suspected Devidas. Of course he would if he had been anyone but the weak creature he is. But being such as he is I can quite understand his being totally unable to throw off the yoke whether he suspected Devidas or not. Looking to Exhibit 5 I concur in Mr. Carnac's argument that it is not such a letter as a boy would have written spontaneously. The reference to the previous sum of Rs. 25,000, the dispute at home, and intention of going into Court—all collected together as if for the information of Devidas—remind one of the recitals in a deed. Now is it possible that by the 8th November the boy could have spent Rs. 23,525 received on the 7th October? I think not. Two Marwaries are brought forward to prove that on the 11th and 12th October he made payments of Rs. 1,100 and 1,300 to them. This evidence, if true, would, of course, be almost conclusive against the plaintiff, but I cannot put any reliance on it. Venichand is mixed up with Devidas in the Shanwar Sukat transaction. Hakim lives in the neighbourhood of Devidas. Somehow Devidas throughout this case appears to be near, as it were, on most occasions. The Marwaries' books look correct, but I believe such evidences can bo obtained. Supposing Dwarkanath had got all this money there is nothing to show why he should have gone to pay off these Marwaries who are not shown to have been pressing him in any way for payment. His explanation that Exhibit 1 was cancelled in exchange for other promissory notes is plausible, and Exhibit 2 if cancelled by being merely torn ought not to have been left with the Marwarie. It was urged that these Marwaries, if not paid, could not have sacrificed these two notes, but of course it is quite possible that they have been compensated in some way by the defendant. The new promissory notes produced by these witnesses may have been executed at the time they bear date. If so it shows that the plaintiff is still going on borrowing money. But it is quite possible that they may have been executed long before, for the portions at the foot in Dwarkanath's handwriting are not dated, and he says he was in the habit of executing blank notes, of which the upper part was to be filled in afterwards. Exhibit A 11 certainly supports this allegation from its appearance. It looks as if the upper part had been written after execution, as the three lines immediately above the stamp are crushed together. Mr. Chandulal and Jamnadas Lakhmidas concur in saying that Munchershaw's name instead of that of Vithaldas Ramdas had been inserted in the draft conveyance before it was settled. Munchershaw says that when he read the draft his name was in it. Yet in Exhibit A and Exhibit B we find that Munchershaw's name has been filled in after the deeds were engrossed. There can be no doubt on the point. The appearance of the deeds proves it. Consequently the evidence of Mr. Chandulal, Jamnadas Lakhmidas and Munchershaw can hardly be correct. Of course it is immaterial at what precise point of time it was decided to insert the name of Munchershaw instead of that of Vithaldas Ramdas, but the concurrence in three depositions of the same mistake indicates close preparation beforehand of the details of the evidence. The mistake had not been noticed when the evidence was being prepared. The blunder of course is not so marked as in the case of Exhibit 51, but still it is significant. Turning to the evidence of Gokaldas as to the preparation of the plaint in suit 601-95, the partition suit, I am struck with the heartlessness of the proceeding. Not a word of good advice is given in this office to this youth though in this matter at least he figured as Mr. Chandulal's client. The most cruel charges are entered in the plaint which is prepared and filed without a word of communication with the father. It seems to me almost incredible that such action should have been possible in a solicitor's office. Just think what would have happened if a boy of 18 anxious for a partition with his father had gone to an office of a different class.

(*To be concluded.*)

RAILWAY INCONVENIENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—By the introduction, by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, of a new time-table since the 1st of this month, the people of Salsette, living boyond Andheri, are put to serious inconveniences. The railway authorities would confer on these residents a great boon were they to alter the present arrangement. I find from the table that the earliest train that travels through Salsette, starts from Colaba at 8-30 a.m. (railway time). She stops at all the stations from Colaba to Grant Road. From Grant Road she proceeds to Dadar, and from Dadar to Bandora. From Bandora she goes direct to Borivli, and stops at Bhynder, and after making stoppages at several intermediate stations, reaches Anand at 20-37 (railway time). There is a train leaving Bandora at 7-10 a.m. (railway time), and reaching Virar at 8-24, but practically this train is hardly of any use to large numbers of people proceeding to Salsette or Bassein from the Town and Island of Bombay, and it must be borne in mind that though Bandora is flourishing, still the Town and Island of Bombay is the common resort and residence of people of business and trade. If one wishes to travel by the Bandora-Virar local, the only train available is that which starts from Colaba, at 5-45 a.m (railway time), and arrives at Bandora at 6-27, but this is very early. Moreover, if one has baggage to take by him, he must of necessity, experience much discomfort and inconvenience; take out fresh tickets; re-book the articles, and pay fresh charges for railway coolies for getting his things in. I fail to understand the wisdom of this arrangement which involves much hardship if ladies and children wish to catch the train at Bandora. I fail to see the advisability of removing the Borivli local, which started from Colaba at 6-45 a.m. (railway time) and arrived at Borivli at 8. a.m. It was a convenient train and carried the passengers to their homes in Salsette in the early part of the day when the sun is mild and the heat is not much felt. The only train in the forenoon that stops at all the stations from Colaba to Virar is the one that starts from the former station at 11-45 a.m. (railway time), and passes through Salsette when the sun is in the meridian. Of the trains that leave Bombay in the afternoon for stations further Bandora, I have not a word to say. Cannot the railway authorities run the Borivli local during the Christmas season, pending new arrangements.—Your, &c.,

A. PASSENGER.

Dec. 18.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (19th December) via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major-General Arnott, Mr J Swete, Mr Moffatt, Mr and Miss Boylette, Mr Reman, 5 native gentlemen, and 139 deck.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Archimede, Captain S Aufosso, arrived yesterday:—From Genoa—Mr Ahmed Khan, Mr Atchison, Mr and Mrs F Carbonesky and 2 children, Mr F Cowneso, Rev and Mrs J Chamberlain, Rev D'Anzole, Rev J Da Casole, Rev F Da Faenza, Miss Fetness, Mrs and Miss Fox, Mr and Mrs G Gallo, and 2 Childen Mr P Gaulio, Mr S Jacob, Captain and Mrs A J Johnson, Mr and Mrs W Kinghton, Mr A Lavagetto, Mrs F Lelly, Mrs S Mari, Col H M Mason, Mr G Nisolph, Major and Mrs Pennigton, Mr P Rossi, Mr F Tus, and Mrs A White.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

Red Sea.—Perim Island—Obstruction Point Light replaced.—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Aden, dated 5th instant, that the occulting apparatus of the Obstruction Point Light has been replaced in position, and that the light will be shown in its original character from 1st January 1897.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—December 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Clan Graham	1878	Macpherson	Viziapatam	22-12	F M & Co
C	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister			B & P S N Co
D	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister			B & P S N Co
E	Rheinfels	1773	Wilkins	Hamburg		Glade & Co
F	Vulcan	2211	Curtis	Dunkirk	28-12	Bombay Co
G	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Falsepoint	25-12	H C Joosub
H & J	Drachenfels	1769	Kenneweg	Karachi	23-12	G & Co
K	Sabermati	524	Ahmed	Not fixed		S & Co
L	Pekin	2134	Shumaker	R S Ports		H C Joosub
N	Carthage		DeHorne	Aden	2-1-97	P & O
P	Landaura	3140	Britten	Not fixed		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Esmailji	Bhownugger	22-12	S & Co
Bahaduri	829	Fairweather	Karachi	27-12	Do
Mahanadi	547	Adam	Cutch	24-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Coromandel	3500	Seymour	London		P & O Co
5	Peshawar	2202	Vibert	China		P & O Co
6	Mirzapore	2167	Jephson	China	24-12	P & O
7	Imperator	2313	Nicolich	Trieste	1-1-97	A Lloyd's
10	Kapurthala	672		N F		M M & Co
15	Ravenna	3256	Street	N F		P & Co
16	Kerbella	1458	Phillips	Zanzibar	22-12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	23-12	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14'5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44-30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Archimede s	Afnosso	Genoa, Nov 30.
	Ceylon s	Channer	Colombo, Dec 18.
	Dumra s	Russel	Karachi, Dec 19.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Kola s	Whitehead	Karachi, &c.
	Clan Graham s	McPherson	Vizagapatam.
	Coronee bq	Pederson	False Point.
	Gulianar schr	Nacoda	Damaun.
	H. M. S. Brisk	Rich	Calcutta via Colombo

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Rheinfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.
" Carthage, for Aden, &c.
" Ravenna, for China, &c.
" Dumra, for Karachi.
" Pachumba, for Karachi, &c.
" * Ernest Simons, for Marseilles, &c.
* To arrive.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.
16 Madura s........Creft........Rangoon, Dec 13.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 16.—Steamer Malda.
Dec. 18.—Steamers Kohinur, Barrister, Daphne and Ellora ships Walter H. Wilson and Levernbank.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	November				
11	Woodcock	Ogindinssen	Somali coast.		
29	Marathon H M's	C Batten	Colombo		
	Minto R.I.M.	Baugh	Somali coast.	7	Somali coast
	December				
3	Kirkfield	Sutherland	Cardiff		
6	S Berkhud	Grant	Somali coast.	8	Somali coast
	Peshawar H T Ship	Vibert	Suakin	7	Bombay
7	Iraouaddy	Fontain	Marseilles		Madagascar
	Oceana	Stewart	London		Sydney
	Beillionist	Sommer	Madras	8	London
8	Kherson	Ostolopoff	Portland		Vladivostok
	Simla	Field	London		Calcutta
	S. Fernando	Alemany	Barcelona		Manilla
	Q Margret	McKersie	Calcutta	9	Dundee
9	King Arthur	Hansen	Jeddah		Bussorah
	A Provana It M of War	Colltiletti	Zeilla	11	Zeilla
	Africa	Polleri	Mussowa	9	Mussowa
	Arcadia	Loggin	Sydney	10	London
	Murvet	Tahir Bay	Suez	12	R S Ports
	Natal	Bourdon	Marseilles	9	Bombay
10	Chusan	Broun	Calcutta	10	London
	Oriental	Moule	Bombay		
	Falcon	Craig	Somali coast.	11	Hodeida
12	Landaura H Transport	Britten	Suakin	12	Bombay
	F der Grosse	Lancmilster	Bremen		Sydney
	Covadonga	Castello	Manilla		Barcelona
13	Goa	Plommer	Bombay		
	Venus	Morgan	London	13	Bombay
	Imperator	Nicolich	Trieste	14	Bombay
	Glenfarg	Selby	London	13	China
	Orono	Handcock	Singapore	14	Port Said F O
	C Mackay	Roberts	Calcutta		London
	A Provana It M of War	Colltiletti	Zeilla		
14	S Berkhud	Grant	Somali coast.		
	Canara	Stabb	Zanzibar	15	Bombay

Aden, December 14.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 21.

Goldthorp, Lt, Punjab, 3rd Cavy, on leave, from Kohat.

December 22.

Woodall, Lt, Bengal, 2nd R Sussex, on leave, from Calcutta.
Pennington, Major, Ms, D A A G M, from leave, from England.
Amesbury, Lt, Ms, D A C G, on leave, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.—December 20.

Townley, Major, Ms, 2nd Suffolk Regt, on exchange, from Rangoon.

December, 22.

Pennington, Major, Ms, D A A G M, from leave, to Madras.
Broome, Capt, Bo, Remount Agent, on duty, to Ahmednagar.
Hatch, Capt, Bo, 29th Bo I, on leave, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1896.

1. There will be no Company or Battalion parades during this week.

2. Members in possession of Rifles are requested to return them to Headquarters for the quartely Inspection under para. 275, Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX. The Rifles will be re-issued, within a few minutes afer receipt.

Members are reminded that for Colonel Bayley's Challenge Cup 15 per cent. of marks are given to companies for the punctual and good return of Arms.

3. The Range at Coorla will be closed on Friday and Saturday the 25th and 26th instant.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1896.

1. The Range Finding Class will parade this morning out side the Arsenal Gate, at 7 a.m. sharp.

2. The Headquarter Office will be closed from midday to-morrow till Tuesday next the 28th instant.

3. There will be no Gun drill during the week ending 2nd January 1897, but the Corps will parade on that day for Gun Target Practice. Time and place of parade to be notified hereafter.

4. There will be no Gun Target Paractice on Saturday next the 28th instant.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 22.

From London.

Thames s—28 cases medicine, &c, V Bhicka and Co; 6 cases soap and 8 cases provision, Treacher and Co; 41 cases writing paper, &c, John Dickinson and Co; 4 cases soap, &c., M Kooka.

India s—3 cases provision, Bolton and Co; 1 case perfumed spirit, M Kooka.

From Hamburg.

Raventhaler s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Baroda s—25 cases lampware, Cassam Nanjee and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Thames s—45 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 55 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 100 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

From Antwerp.

Baroda s—120 cases window glass, Abdool Kadur Moola Ebramjee; 15 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

From Trieste.

Imperator s—8 cases glass bangles, Ralph Danse and Sons.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows. Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY 1st and 2nd CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System. For particulars see notices exhibited at Stations.

XMAS TREE.—1,000 PRESENTS, including 2 handsome WATCHES. One Rupee a Ticket.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Fort and Byculla.

BRAN PIE.—8 annas a DIP. No Blanks, and a Balloon Gratis with every parcel.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Fort and Byculla.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY. Established in 1850.

AT SPECIAL REQUEST.—Our FISH POND OPENS early this Season, on SATURDAY, 19th Instant. Thousand are satisfied every year. Treat your Children at SHROFF BROTHERS.

FRESH NOVELTIES in Toys, Dolls, Fancy and Useful Presents opened by us this week. Two Annas Discount allowed to all on X'mas Goods at SHROFF BROTHERS.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA. Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Rs. 1-8 per lb. MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

FISH POND.—On 23rd and 24th December. Come One, Come All. Try your chance, every one will gain. Annas 8 only.—C Fredoon and Co., 35, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 8 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. The Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phœnix," and all sorts of Hand Organs, and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LOOSE SEEDS in finest condition. Garden Pumps, Garden Scissors, and Knives. Illustrated Price Lists Free.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—English-built Victoria, by the Burlington Carriage Co., Oxford Street, Light, Stylish, Imported last season. In perfect order. Handsome Bay Arab Horse, 14-3½, perfect in manners, driven in above. Liveries, harness, etc, to match. English Horse Blankets, Stable gear, everything complete, as in use daily. Rs. 1,550. G. OWEN DUNN, 39, Marine Lines.

FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT HOUSE with an extensive park. Rare Opportunity FOR SAFE Investment, situated in a healthy locality, Byculla, suitable for an Orphanage, an Hotel or a Boarding School. Contains 25 large rooms including two grand drawing-rooms 50ft. × 30ft. Frontage 106 ft., fitted up with gas. Land about 12300 sq. yards, half available as a splendid building site, also a capacious Tank. Apply to "S," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Complete turnout, (Light English built Victoria, newly done up) and BAY ARAB GELDING, (6 years). offers—Address "H. H." care of this office.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PROOF READER—WANTED, Smart Assistant Reader, Press Department. None but experienced steady men need apply. "X," care of this Office.

WANTED, for Calcutta First-class Hotel, YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good Salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Established 1889.

TO LET.—A LARGE AIRY SHOP in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road. Apply to Mr. RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—Large and Airy BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road and at Elphinstone Road, Parel, two minutes' walk from the Station, and Small BUNGALOW near Sea, at Mahim. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious, Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

GOOD BARGAINS.—Our considerably high powered Binocular Telescope can be carried in the coat pocket. When once set is ever ready for use. Rs. 32. Also a very neat and powerful vest pocket Shooting or Opera Glass, size under two inches when closed, Rs. 14, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co.'s, Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY Butler Scotch, Everton Toffee, Twisted Baley Sugar, Barles Sugar by Whistles, Silver Comfits, Liquers, &c., &c., Juy unpacked. Xmas List Free.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdars Palace Fort, Bombay.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic..........as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

A LADY, lately returned from Europe, with high Diplomas in Midwifery and Gynæcology is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT and CONSULTATION. References. Apply "No. 77," care of this Paper.

ENGLISH and FRENCH CRETONNES and TAPESTRIES, Refined and artistic Colourings by Eminent Designers. Patterns post free, from JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort, Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BUBONIC FEVER
OR
PLAGUE.
HOW TO AVOID IT.
For Full Particulars
SEE
"ADVOCATE OF INDIA."
SATURDAY, 26TH DECEMBER,
BACK PAGE.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
H. E. GENERAL SIR G. S. WHITE, Commander-In-Chief in India.
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras AND GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the retracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two Teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:—
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 22.

A RECOVERY of 3-16ths per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 110 13-16; Indian Sterling Loan having been unchanged, at 118. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was unaltered, at 3 5/8 per cent.; but that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced 1/8th to 3 per cent. The price of Bar Silver in London remained at 29 7/8d. per oz.; and, in New York, also, its value was unaltered, with demand Exchange on London quoted as before. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-16th, to £62¾. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was advanced 1-16d. to 1s. 3d. per rupee. Paris quotations were unaltered.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London, yesterday, at 41¼s. per 416 lbs., buyers Canal, January-February shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having amounted to 12,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 4d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. lower, in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 3 29-32d. for December, deliveries, and 3 9-16d. for April-May. The day's Imports were 37,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

A decline of 1-16 cent. took place yesterday in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York, at 7 1/8 cents per lb.; and Futures for March were 6 points lower, at 6·89 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 68,000 bales; and the figures for the new crop to date, now compare as follows with those for the corresponding period in the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts	68,000	45,000	75,000
Two days' do.	120,000	80,000	133,000
Since 1st September	4,510,000	3,190,000	4,856,000

COTTON has been in moderate request in both directions here to-day, the feeling having been steady, and prices all unchanged. Exporters have bought 850 bales, consisting of 450 Bengal, at Rs. 144-56; and 200 each of Akola, at Rs. 167; and Barampore, at Rs. 169; while the Mills have taken 1,600 bales, say, 1,000 Bengal, at Rs. 139-58; 200 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 159; and Khangaum, at Rs. 171-4; and 100 each of Pachora, at Rs. 174; and Chandor, at Rs. 168 per candy.

WHEAT is unchanged in value, a moderate amount of business continuing to be reported, and the tone of the market remaining steady. We quote this evening:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent ...	Rs.	6	4	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 " ...	"	6	3	3	"
No. 1 Club Delhi....................	"	6	3	9	"
Red Delhi....................	"	6	0	0	"
Hard Yellow	"	6	6	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	5	15	0	"
Hard Red....................	"	5	15	0	"

SEEDS also remain steady in tone with a moderate amount of export business reported and quotations unchanged as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	6-9-0 to 6-11-0	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat,	"	7-13-0 to 7-15-0	"
Do. Cawnpore	"	7-9-0 to 7-11-0	"
Do. Red do.	"	6-13-0 to 6-15-0	"
Gingelly, White	"	44-0-0 to 45-0-0	"
Do. Mixed	"	42-0-0 to 43-0-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	13,126	bales.
Wheat....................	468	cwts.
Linseed	636	"
Gingelly	1,773	"
Groundnuss	685	"
Casterseed	1,490	"
Rice	8,596	"

FREIGHTS remain very quiet, with quotations unchanged, but with next to no fresh business reported.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, at 1s. 3 3-16 to 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 13-32d., for three months' sight Credits, and, on rates coming firmer from Calcutta, ours hardened 1-32d, all round, closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 3 1-4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......1s. 3 1-4d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 3 11-32d.	do.
Credits do.	...1s. 3 7-16d.	do.
France do.	...1·62½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak in tone to-day, and rates for 3½ per Cents after opening at 100 3/8 for cash, and 100 7-16 for the January settlement, receded to 100¼ for money and 100 5-16d. for Account leaving off, however, at an advance of 1-16 per cent. on these quotations 198 having been named for Threes.

SHARES.—We have again in change to make in our list this evening no movement having taken place, and the market being deserted to a great extent.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull,

Good Dhollera.................... 3 17-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols....................	110 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes....................	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62¾
Bar Silver	29 7-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer India, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, DEC. 21.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, DEC. 22.

Orient mail steamer Orient, from London arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Ernest Simons left Colombo for Bombay on Monday the 21st inst., at noons and she is expected here on Wednesday the 23rd inst. at night.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 21st inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 22nd December, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	6	30 p.m.	13	53
Teheran	22	2	0 p.m.	...	26
Suez	22	3	0 p.m	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 22nd December 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta....................	1	6	..	4
" Karachi	...	54	..	1
" Madras	...	27	...	1

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 19th December, compared with the Statement of 12th December, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 12. Rs.	Dec. 19. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	60,00,000	60,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	46,15,954	47,99,593
Do. do. at Branches	15,90,363	16,24,588
Other Deposits	3,30,01,972	3,17,40,151
Post Bills	12,454	11,914
Credits, undrawn	23,04,092	22,30,483
Rs...	5,75,24,835	5,64,06,729
ASSETS.		
Government Securities....................	1,19,61,685	1,18,81,071
Other authorised Securities	40,11,747	40,11,747
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities....................	54,75,285	54,28,748
Loans do. do. do.	1,09,79,466	1,13,57,709
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,13,12,794	1,09,51,752
Dead Stock	4,12,536	4,12,536
Stamps and Stationery	26,290	26,293
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	2,02,539	1,65,445
Cash	1,31,42,493	1,21,71,428
Rs. ..	5,75,24,835	5,64,06,729

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JEEJEEBHOY—December 21, at Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, Bai Heerabai, wife of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALLARD—December 14, at Dharamsalla Punjab, the wife of William H. Ballard, of a son.

CREFT—December 16, at 16, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of H. G. Creft, of a son.

DEATH.

SPREAD—December 13, at Dehra Dun, Jane Mary Spread, widow of the late Captain C. H. D. Spread, of Mussoorie, aged 74 years and 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1896.

WE have published in extenso the elaborate judgment of Chief Justice Sir Charles Farran and Mr. Justice Fulton reversing the judgment of the Division Court in the case of Bulkeley and Co. against the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. The judgment turned wholly on questions of law, the counsel to the parties to the case having agreed to raise the questions of law without actually going into the measurements and accounts. The Court was informed by counsel for the Municipality that it might be assumed that the sum involved was a material amount. It is understood that the sum claimed by the contractors as due to them on the measurements is over two lakhs, and in addition they claim damages for the loss occasioned by what they maintain was the illegal withdrawing of payments for work done which compelled them to terminate the contract. The main facts were not in dispute. The plaintiffs, who are experienced contractors, and had constructed the Queen's Road main drain, and many works for Government, entered into a contract on June 10, 1893 with the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation of Bombay to execute certain work in connection with the sewerage of Colaba at certain rates. They also contracted for the drainage of Umarkhadi, but the case has reference to the Colaba works. It was stipulated that those works were to be completed by April 1, 1895. The working drawings on which the estimates were based were not at once handed over, but after some delay other drawings were substituted, which varied the route and the excavations, and effected a reduction in the value of the work tendered for from Rs. 2,58,765 to Rs. 1,84,418. The contractors complained that the contract had been thus varied greatly to their disadvantage, the work eliminated being the less onerous, while the deepening of the excavations increased the amount of hard rock to be dealt with. They asked for an increase in the scheduled rate on that ground, and adduced the precedent, then just set by the Director General of Military Works, who in a similar case sanctioned an increase of the rate for excavating the West Basin in the Government Dock. The reply was that "on the satisfactory termination of the contract" the Municipal Commissioner would be prepared to consider any claim that might be made on that account—a condition which was only waved after much correspondence. The contractors were also asked by the Drainage Engineer to make at the contract rates the deep excavations in the rock for the chambers required in connection with the Shone system. The contractors declined to execute works of so costly a kind at the scheduled rates seeing that they were not included in the contract. It is just possible that these incidents at the outset are partly accountable for the friction which undoubtedly interfered with the speedy progress of the works and led to the eventual rescission of the contract.

A sheaf of clauses in the contract hedged round the payment of the contractors. Three clauses provided for immediate monthly payments during the progress of the work. Another clause provided for the payment of the balance on the completion of the work. Clause 32 laid it down that "The work shall be measured up to the end of each month by the engineer or his assistants with the contractors, who shall submit a bill for the same on forms approved by the engineer, and the work shall be paid for according to the certificates of such measurements, at the rates quoted in the schedule of rates attached thereto, so far as the same may be applicable." Clause 29 provided that the measurements should always be confined to actual work only, and for that alone to the exclusion of any claim for material bought on the ground. It also provided for certain specified deductions being made from the monthly payments, and retained by the Commissioner as extra security for the performance of the contract. Clause 35 was as follows:—"No claim for interest will be entertained by the Commissioner with respect to any monies or balances which may be in his hands, owing to any dispute between the engineer and the contractors, or with respect to any delay on the part of the Commissioner in making monthly or final payments, or otherwise." These clauses were manifestly intended to bind the contractors in manacles of iron, while leaving the Engineer and the Commissioner a considerable amount of latitude in the exercise of their discretion. The general conclusion of the Judges in Appeal was the reasonable one that the consideration for which the plaintiffs undertook to perform the works was the promise of the Commissioner to have the actual work done measured up each month, and to pay monthly according to the certificates of such measurements, subject to certain deductions, and to adjust and pay the balance on the completion of the work, strictly punctual payment, however, not being of the essence of the contract. The work began at the close of the rains in 1893. By the 3rd March following the contractors were complaining that while the work done amounted to Rs. 90,000, the total payment received was only Rs. 19,500. In the month of February they were only paid Rs. 1,800. They considered that they were heavily underpaid, and represented that, even were the strict letter of the contract to justify it, the treatment was not calculated to assist contractors or encourage them in their work. The Drainage Engineer, Mr. J. W. Smith declined to certify for any work that was not finished and measured up, and calculated at schedule rates. In his evidence in the Division Court Mr. Smith, in the words of Sir Charles Farran, expounded what he meant by "finished work" as follows: "In regard to measuring up the work, my view was that, when the excavation had been made for pipe sewer from one manhole to another, including the manholes at each end, when the stoneware pipes had been laid and tested, the excavation filled in and consolidated, and the manholes at each end completely finished in every detail, then the contractors were entitled to be paid." The contract contained no hint of such conditions. The matter went before Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, who said that though he was prepared to make a concession as to payment if the work were vigorously carried on, he could not concur in the contractors' reading of the contract. The "concession" took the form of a payment of Rs. 12,500 to the contractors, who claimed that they had done work entitling then to over £70,000. The work proceeded. The engineer complained that the work was not carried on with proper vigour while the contractors sent in bills for work done which the engineer steadily declined to certify, as the work was not completed.

One of the clauses especially provided that work certified and paid for every month should not be considered completed until all the work was finally passed, on the completion of the whole. On the 16th January 1895 the engineer made formal complaint of the contractors' failure to carry out the work with sufficient vigour. Three days later the Commissioner gave notice to the contractors to withdraw from the Duxbury Lane portion of the work of which Mr. Smith had specially complained. On the 13th February the contractors, at the end of their resources, dismissed their men and suspended their work, except on one portion where it would not have been safe to suspend work. On February 14th the engineer gave formal notice to the contractors that if they did not proceed with the work generally with sufficient vigour he would be compelled to proceed in the manner authorised by the contract and take the work out of their hands—a step involving the forfeiture of the heavy caution money lodged by them in the hands of the Commissioner as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. The Judges regard the letter of the contractors, in reply to this stern summons, as important; and so undoubtedly it is, for it puts the contention of the Engineer and the Commissioner in a somewhat different light. Having remarked that Mr. Smith's letter might be regarded as a pleasantry were it not a matter of financial life and death to them, the contractors proceed:—"If you had personal experience of the practical conduct of engineering works, you must be fully aware that, without money, progress is impossible . . you cannot be unmindful that, for months and months past, we have insisted on the fact that payments due to us have been persistently withheld, that we have stated again and again that our capital had long since been exhausted in the works, and that we were rapidly coming to the end of our credit, in addition to which we are now owing large sums of money to our work-people and others, which we are unable to pay. You may take it, therefore, that the chief causes of the unsatisfactory state and progress of the work are—A. first and foremost, the systematic withholding from us of monies justly due." The learned Judges hold that "the non-payments by the Corporation for the work actually done by the contractors was the primary cause of the unsatisfactory progress of the works of which the engineer complained. The want of money was the immediate cause, but that was brought about by the work that was actually done not being measured up and paid for monthly." The contractors protested against the action of the Commissioner and in the following April filed their suit. The Court below decided against them. The Court of Appeal has reversed that judgment. The learned judges proceed on the assumption that the Commissioner's view of the contract was erroneous and that of the plaintiffs correct. The effect of this finding is that the plaintiffs are now free to proceed to establish their claim to the balances due to them for work done and to have that work measured up and accounted for. If this be done in Court the bar will reap a further harvest. If it be done as it ought to have been two years ago, without costly and vexatious litigation, the Municipal people will save a good deal of the ratepayers' money, and some remnant of their own reputation for fair dealing and common sense.

IT is a remarkable fact that of the four thousand sweepers and halalkhores in Municipal employ, only two have been attacked by the bubonic fever. This is attributable to the complete control exercised by the Health Department over their chawls, which are Municipal property. They are kept constantly clean and lime-washed, and the tiles are removed from parts of the roof to ensure ventilation and the admission of the purifying rays of the sun. It cannot be said that the chawls—for the most part of one storey—are not overcrowded, for owing to the insufficiency of the accommodation available they are very much crowded. But cleanliness, ventilation, sun-light and free lime-washing have kept the disease from attacking a class whose avocations place them in daily contact with it in the most insanitary parts of the town. It is said in some quarters that the lime-washing carried out in the districts affected has hitherto been conducted on an insufficient scale, and this is not perhaps to be wondered at in view of the many heavy duties that have devolved in the Municipal Executive during the last three months. Dr. Waters, however, has strongly advocated the wholesale adoption of lime-washing. The Municipal Commissioner has now given instructions for the free use of this disinfectant in stores and private residences in the districts where the bubonic fever has been most rife. As a commencement all the houses in the Kamateepura District are to be dealt with. Large quantities of lime are being obtained for the purpose. Dr. Waters' theory has all through been that the disease is communicated from above ground, not beneath, and that therefore the flushing of drains so clamoured for by the public is less important than the lime-washing of buildings. Data is not entirely wanting to bear out this theory which conflicts with the facts which seem to connect it with rats and ants runing about the floors and living in holes and crevaces. The Umarkhady and Byculla jails having between them an average population of 600 inmates, and the Byculla schools with 300 children are under the care of the Presidency Surgeon. They are all within the area now affected by plague, and the prisons are daily receiving new comers taken from homes where conditions highly favourable to pathogenic ailments prevail. But no cases whatever have occurred in these institutions, and this is believed by Dr. Waters to be due to the free and frequent application of lime-water to all the walls. Some thousands of persons are employed in the numerous cotton mills on the north of the Island, under the same medical supervision, and they too have been almost entirely free from attack, the mill agents having readily carried out the suggestion of the Medical Officer to frequently lime-wash the premises. In the Civil Jail one case occurred; a debtor came in from Ripon Road, about a fortnight ago, and on the second day showed symptoms of plague. He was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital and died there. The jail was immediately freely lime-washed and there has been no fresh case since. With these facts before him there is no wonder that Dr. Waters should hold the simple and comparatively cheap preventative measure of lime-washing in high estimation, and it may be hoped that his theories will be further justified now that the plan is to be adopted on a very large scale. But there are other measures no less important, and even more urgent, foremost amongst them being the discontinuance of the discharge of town-sweepings on the Byculla Flats. The sanction of the Corporation having been given at last to the transport of the refuse of the city to Coorla by rail, the necessary steps to that end should be taken without further delay.

A FEW days after he had been invested with the robes of office as First Magistrate of the City of London, Mr. Alderman Faudell Phillips intimated that he would be prepared to open a Mansion House Fund for the relief of the Indian Famine as soon as he was advised by the authorities here that this course was advisable. The Viceroy has now advised the Lord Mayor through the Secretary of State for India that until the situation is more fully developed it is not necessary for a fund to be started. Lord Elgin bases this counsel on his inability to form a definite opinion as to the extent of the famine until the results of the winter rains are known. The advice is on the whole wise. It is certain that the winter rains, however favourable they may be, cannot so far relieve the situation as to obviate great want and privation among the people. But it is possible that the help accorded to the authorities in the present campaign by funds raised within the Peninsular itself, supplemented by the ever active hand of private charity will be adequate to meet the case. The Viceroy cannot ask for aid from abroad with much confidence until adequate proof has been given of the willingness of the opulent and well-do-do classes in India to assist their poorer brethren. At a time of year when appeals for monetary help pour in thick and fast upon the home-staying Englishman, he would probably be rather slow to respond to an appeal from the Lord Mayor for the Indian ryots, if he had no evidence before him that the wealthy men of the Dependency, both European and Native, had put their shoulders to the wheel. Such evidence will soon be forthcoming in this Presidency, and, it may be hoped, will be strengthened before long by similar efforts in other Provinces. When this is done the English public can be appealed to far more effectively than would be the case at present. The fact that Lord Elgin has discountenanced the starting of a Mansion House Fund at this juncture in no way relieves us in India of the duty of liberally subscribing towards the relief of the distress which is at our doors. There is no reason to suppose that the money will not be needed. Even if there was the slightest prospect of this, subscribers could comfort themselves with the reflection that any unexpended contributions can go to form the nucleus of a permanent fund such as that which has already proved its great usefulness in Bengal. Unfortunately famine induced by failure of crops is one of the dread visitations which no system of administration, however humane and wise, can entirely obviate, and it is certain to recur at longer or shorter intervals. Government recognise this by allotting a substantial sum year by year for famine insurance; and there is no reason why the auxiliary of Government effort—private charity—should not endeavour to make permanent provision to form the nucleus of special effort when famine reappears.

THE improvement in exchange brings down the exchange-compensation payable to Government servants to a lower figure than has been reached at any time during the last three years. Last quarter, it stood at Rs. 13-9-3 per cent. For the current quarter it drops to Rs. 10-14-2 per cent., and next quarter it will be lower still as the compensation for each quarter is calculated on the average exchange of the previous one. According to theory Government servants ought to view this decline in the rate of compensation with absolute indifference, as what they lose on the one hand they gain when remitting. It may be doubted, however, whether those of them whose kindness to friends and relations at home is of an unremitting sort, will regard the improvement in exchange as an unmixed blessing.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the English mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at noon yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay at 8 a.m., on Sunday next.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay will leave for Bijapur by the train leaving Victoria Terminus Station at 9-30 p.m. (Railway time) on Saturday next and will return to Bombay by the train which arrives at Victoria Terminus Station at 7 a.m. (Railway time) on Wednesday the 30th idem. His Excellency's departure and return will be private. Two Salutes of 17 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery at sunrise on Monday the 28th instant and at 7 a.m. on Wednesday the 30th idem to announce the departure and return of His Excellency respectively.

MR. WEBB having proceeded to Europe on leave Mr. Pheroz Hoshung Dastur will act during his absence as Third Presidency Magistrate, while Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, who on a former occasion acted for Mr. Dastur, will preside at the Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagon. During the Christmas week Mr. Dastur will hold his court at the Esplanade Police Court building, except on Chrismas day, on the 31st instant, and on New Year's Day, which will be entirely observed as holidays.

HER MAGESTY'S Steamer Brisk, Captain F. St. G. Rich, sailed yesterday for Colombo, and thence she will proceed to Calcutta.

MR. CHARLES F. STEVENS, son of Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., of this city, has qualified and been elected a member of the London Society of Architects.

THE Director General of Telegraphs informs us that a telegram has been received from the Head Office of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company in London saying that in the case of Japan and the Philippine Islands the proposed reduced rates for telegrams have been unavoidably postponed but to all other places the reductions already announced hold good.

THE Imperial Light Service Steamer Ceylon, Captain A. Channer, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Colombo? which port she left on the 18th instant. The Ceylon has come here for usual repairs and probably will remain for about a fortnight. From Colombo to Cape Comorin a light breeze from S. E. to N. E. and a little rough sea were experienced, thence to Dabhut light easterly breeze and fine clear weather and smooth sea, from Dabhut to Kundari strong southerly breeze and rough sea.

THE Navy League invite public subscriptions to a fund to be devoted to giving rewards for essays from the scholars in the elementary schools of the United Kingdom on the subject of the relation between the British Empire and the command of the sea.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND QUESTION.

HELP NOT ASKED FOR AT PRESENT.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

Lord George Hamilton has written to the Lord Mayor, stating that he has just received a telegram from Lord Elgin, advising that until the situation is more fully developed nothing should be done in England to raise funds, and that no definite opinion can be formed until the results of the winter rains are known.

FLOATING OF THE OROTAVA.

The Orient steamer Orotava, which was sunk while coaling, has been floated.

LORD SALISBURY AND TURKISH REFORMS.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

Lord Salisbury has not prepared any project regarding Turkish reforms, but has simply proposed to the Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople to draught a report dealing with the situation, and to submit the same to the Powers. This proposal has been accepted, and the matter is now being done.

The Sultan, notwithstanding his promise to grant an amnesty to the Armenians, continues to haggle over the matter.

THE AMERICAN ESTIMATES.

HEAVY DEFICIT.

Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the American Treasury, estimates the deficit at sixty-four million dollars for the current fiscal year.

THE STAMBOULOFF MURDERERS.

The trial of the alleged murderers of M. Stambouloff has been opened at Sofia.

GERMAN WARSHIPS ORDERED TO MANILA.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the German warships Arcona and Irene have been ordered from Hongkong to Manila, and that Germany is acting in agreement with the other Powers for the protection of her subjects.

THE SENATE AND THE CUBAN QUESTION.

NEW YORK, DEC. 21.

The Senate has adjourned the discussion on all the Resolutions regarding Cuba, including the report of the Foreign Relations Committee, until after the Christmas holidays, desiring to avoid a hasty decision on such a grave question.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the mails of the 11th inst., left here, at noon, to-day, for Bombay, and the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Valetta, for Colombo and Australia, left at the same time.

INDIA OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 22.

General John J. H. Gordon, C.B., has been appointed to succeed Sir Owen Burne as Member and Secretary to the State's Council. Sir Owen Burne retires on the 31st inst.

THE BOOK-MAKERS AND THE TURF CLUB.

The Book-makers have received an intimation from the Turf Club that they will be allowed in the enclosures at the big meeting, which commences on Thursday, but the conditions are very stringent in the big enclosure. The stewards require a deposit of Rs. 20,000, and a fee of Rs. 400 per day. There is much grumbling among the book-making fraternity about this.

THE SECUNDERABAD SENSATION.

MR. TEMPLETON BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

SECUNDERABAD, DEC. 22.

Mr. Templeton, to-day, was charged before Mr. Williams, the First Assistant Resident, with having with intent caused by miscarriage the death of Mrs. Marian Edith Whittaker, she being with child, and having done acts which caused the death of the said Mrs. Whittaker, or in alternative, having abetted such acts.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie, in his evidence, said he attended the deceased in consultation with Surgeon-Captain Hehir, when he found her suffering from Tetanus the result of blood poisoning. On his next visit he found unfavourable prognosis and suspected abortion. Enquiries failled elicit anything from Dr. Hehir, but eventually he admitted having assisted deceased in regard to the case, as he had known all along there had been abortion. The result of the post-mortem, Dr. Lawrie said, showed signs of recent abortion, and if abortion had been produced by operation, he was of opinion it was done in a bungling and ignorant manner.

Dr. Hehir said when called in to see the deceased he recognized abortion had taken place, and discovered on examination that the wound was large and soft and considerably dilated. He was informed she had taken 30 grains of Quinine. He told nobody she had abortion, and believed it had been brought on by the large quantities of medicine Mrs. Whittaker had taken.

Mr. Crawford, Prosecutor, applied for a remand till after the Christmas vacation, but the Court allowed the accused's release on bail on Rs. 3,000 security, and adjourned the case till Thursday next.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the English mails, of the 11th instant, left Aden, at noon, yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 8 a.m., on Sunday. The Oriental, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Valletta, brings the following passengers :—

Anderson, Mrs
Anderson, Mr J H
Ayres, Mrs and infant
Barrett, Miss
Browning, Capt H R
Boggs, Mr
Beeston, Mr R L
Bulkeley, Mrs
Chadwick, Mr
Clarke, Rev F E
Coffman, Mr J E
Cuffe, Mr and Mrs C W
Comins, Capt and Mrs H
Cooverjee, Mr D
Dassenaike, Mr
Garland, Mr
Hervey, Miss
Kenrich, Mr G M
Lyle, Surgn-Major
Oster, Mr A C
Oxer, Miss Rosa L
Rutherford, Mr
Robertson, Mr F E
Reis, Rev and Mrs
Skinner, Mr A D
Thomson, Mr G B
Tienes, Mr R
Woodward, Rev and Mrs
Wilson, Dr and Mrs H S
Woodside, Mr J

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, Interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Suakin Jeddah, interrupted.
Amoor route interrupted between Irkoutsk and Werkne Oudinsk.
Mails for Jeddah closes at Suakin 10 a.m. 24th instant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 4.

THE most prominent of the influences of a general kind bearing upon the course of business during November were the settlement of the American Presidential contest, and the confirmation of previous fears as to a serious scarcity of food in India. Every Presidential election in the United States is a cause of interuption of trade and industry for weeks, and sometimes even for months before the actual event. This year, however, the interruption was greater and more pervasive than usual because of the disordered state of the national finances, the absence of a settled monetary policy, and the extraordinary preoccupation of the business community in the campaign. The ending of the struggle by the choice of an Electoral College with a majority in favour of Mr. Mc. Kinley has removed, to a considerable extent, the disturbance occasioned by these adverse forces, and a substantial recovery of industrial and commercial activity has followed. This has been aided, too, by a very important rise in the prices of wheat, occasioned by deficient harvests in some European countries, in Australia, and in India, and by the prospect of a failure of the winter food crops throughout a large portion of the Northern half of the last-named country, as well as by a probable curtailment in the supply of wheat from the Argentine Republic, the crop just about to be reaped having been greatly injured and to some extent destroyed by locusts. It is evident that the return to normal activity in the United States will be slow. The markets there for manufactured goods are undoubtedly better, but they have not yet recovered sufficiently to induce large purchases of goods in Europe. In India scarcity in greater or less degree is certain to exist until the next summer grain crops are gathered in next September. It is very unlikely therefore that India can for several months to come be a large buyer of goods in the home markets, although there is better ground for taking a hopeful view of this branch of our trade than there was two or three weeks ago. The purchases of cotton goods and yarns for the Dependency in the Manchester market have, in conformity with the discouraging state of food supply, been of much less than average amount during the past month. This fact is due, however, not only to the dearness of grain, but also to the tightness of the loan markets at the monetary centres in India, occasioned by the drafting of money to the up country districts for famine relief, and the currency requirements of the interior grain trade, which have been increased by the advance of prices.

The India Office has sent to the Chambers of Commerce in Lancashire an extract from a letter from the Government of India in which it is stated : "We are informed of the existence of a practice in the importation of English yarn by which the result of giving short measure is obtained. The importers of the foreign dyed yarn in the case we have just discussed correctly describe the count of their yarn and give the proper number of hanks to the pound, but the weaver is defrauded by each hank being shorter than it ought to be. The importer of English dyed yarn places on the bundles two descriptions of count one being the original grey count or number, while the other is called a 'reduced' count thus—No. 40. Reduced No. 30. The yarn in this case was spun of counts No. 40, and the 'reduced' count is mentioned for the purpose of justifying a reduction in the number of hanks in the bundle. A bundle of yarn described as number 40 should contain 400 hanks of 819 yards each, but the number of hanks in the bundle actually corresponds to the 'reduced' count—that is, the bundle contains only 300 hanks of 819 yards each, the actual length of the yarn in the bundle being only 245,700 yards, instead of 327,600 yards, or 25 per cent. less. We are informed that this practice is a recognised custom of the trade, and is not regarded as fraudulent. We are unable to verify the information, and we beg that your lordship will ascertain from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and other sources whether such descriptions and their consequences are, in fact, a recognised custom of the trade, and if so whether the custom is regarded as honest."

Writing from New York a fortnight ago, Messrs. Hubbard Bros and Co., state :—It appears that we under-estimated the amount of cotton held back pending the election, and which accounts for the increased movement at the ports and interior towns this week. This movement, foreshadowed last Friday in the interior movement, has been the cause of the liquidation and consequent decline during the past few days bringing the market back to the comparatively low prices touched during the first week of September, or over a cent a pound from the high prices touched upon the 10th of that month, We have therefore to consider whether this increase in the movement justifies an increase in crop estimates above that which we have so long held. If the estimates of those who devote their energies entirely to travels and observations for the purpose of reaching an estimate of the yield are to be considered as worthy of respect, our estimate is too high not too low. But we can hardly expect those of the trade, who last season were willing to give credence to an estimate of 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 bales, and a 6,500,000 bales maximum estimate in February, to take any other position than to give credence to an estimate of 9,250,000 bales as the yield of this season. We can recall but one crop in many years that ever withstood the effects of a freeze in November, and that crop was fully developed previous to the cold weather during 1880 and 1881. In other seasons, the crop has depended upon an open winter for its development. Believing, as we did in September, that the rains would increase the yield, we saw no reason at that time for crediting the low estimates of 7,400,000 or 7,750,000 bales, holding that the crop was entitled to improvement during the autumn, which would increase the yield to 8,500,000 bales, and we now believe our estimate will closely approximate the crop of 1896-97. It is many years since the cotton trade has seen the business of the entire world prospering at one time. Certainly such a condition has not existed since 1890 ; and, while they fear the effect of the partial famine in India, that feature is thought to be offset by the decrease in the yield of the Indian cotton crop. With the mills of the world running on full time to supply the actual demand for goods, the consumption of American cotton this season or next may be expected to be greater than ever before known. In this country the merchants, who supply 70,000,000 (an increase of 40 per cent. since 1879), are holding the smallest stock of goods of any character, and with men returning to work by the thousand every day, and new enterprises coming to the front, the prospects of trade are certainly encouraging. Speculation is not yet apparent in any of the markets, and it is better that it is not, as prosperity based upon a steady improvement is better than the feverish rushes we have had at different times during the past five years.

The recent great advance in the price of wheat has led to some discussion in France as to the desirableness of reducing the import duty, which is at present seven francs per 100 kilos. An expression of opinion in favour of such reduction has been presented to the Municipal Council of Paris, by 36 councillors. This document attributes the advance to the action of home speculators, and suggests that the most effectual way of counteracting the rise and preventing its further progress is to encourage the competition of foreign grain by lowering the import duty, which tends to prevent the competition. Commenting upon the memorial the Protectionist "Reform Economique" denies that the increased price of wheat is due to speculation, and declares that owing to the abundance of the French harvest the duty is effective to the extent of only two francs. It is admitted at the same time that whenever the production of wheat in France is unsufficient for the wants of consumers a reduction of the duty is a proper subject for consideration. It is affirmed, however, that the dearness of bread is attributable rather to the conduct of the bakers than to the course of the wheat market. When the price of wheat fell from 22 francs per 100 kilos. to 16 or 17 francs bread did not become cheaper, but now that wheat has again gone up to 20 or 22 francs the bakers have raised their prices. It is therefore, says the journal in question, to the bakers rather than to the import duties that the Paris Municipal Council should direct its attention.

A contribution to the current discussion upon the respective merits of German and English medods of conducting foreign trade is supplied by Mr. M'Gregor, the British Vice Consul at Sofia, in his report to the Foreign Office upon the trade of his district. It is well known that within the last few years German manufacturers and merchants have made strenuous efforts to enlarge their business in Bulgaria and that within the last twelve months or more many of them have incurred very serious losses from bad debts in that part of the world. Some light is thrown upon his darker aspect of the question in the report before us. Mr. M'Gregor states that the German commercial traveller penetrates into the remotest districts, with instructions to do business at any cost. He is usually authorised to give credit for a year, or even longer, and enters into direct relations with retail traders, principally small tailors in the case of textiles, who are obliged in Bulgaria to purchase on the system of long credits, and who buy only small quantities, such as half pieces of cloth. These and other requirements are readily complied with by the German traveller, in obedience to his instructions. What are the likely results of this method of doing business "at any cost" may be inferred from the fact stated by the Vice Consul, that within the first three months of the present year not fewer than twenty-two failures occurred in Sofia alone. He observes that Germany has by these methods "usurped our formerly flourishing trade in woollen stuffs." Mr. M'Gregor adds, quite pertinently, "It is open to question if, in this particular case, the conservative attitude of our fellow-countrymen is not to be commended." In spite, however, of this implied praise of British methods, he joins in the somewhat alarmist warnings of others of our consular representatives as to the formidable nature of German competition. For he adds, "It is principally Germany that is to be feared as a commercial rival. Even Austria is beginning to suffer to some extent by the painstaking and methodical efforts of German trade to dislodge her from her heretofore unassailed supremacy. Indeed, now that German commercial travellers, by their readiness to accept the smallest orders, to supply goods according to the taste not of the seller but the buyer, and to give the most favourable terms possible, have in a great measure prepared the ground, there is a general opinion that when the new harbours are built and railway communication is improved, the expected development of trade will be to the advantage of Germany rather than to that of the United Kingdom."

A word of warning is uttered by Mr. Samuel Plimsoll on the danger of trusts in England. He calls attention to the fact that the editor of a leading American newspaper estimates that these corporations include more than 2,000,000,000 dols., or considerably more than two-thirds of the entire manufacturing capital of the United States. Another American authority puts the average advance in prices at 53¼ per cent. upon the prices previous to the formation of the trust. Mr. Plimsoll explains the policy of curtailing production of raise prices, of "watering" stock in order to avoid the suspicion excited by swollen dividends. In England, he says, the movement is still in its infancy, and prompt measures may possibly avert the terrible calamity which has overtaken the American people. He is not aware at present of any trusts which have been formed in this country successfully, except one combining the owners of salt mines and another combining the manufacturers of alkali. The effect of the former combination resulted in an increase in price of 75 per cent. Mr. Plimsoll advocates the appointment of a Select Committee or a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole subject.

There was a further development of ease in the short loan maket, for which no warrant could be found in the Bank of England return. Various reasons were given, but the explanation would seem to be the coming on to the market of some County Council money which, it is understood, was paid over by the Government a week ago. Short loans could late yestrday be obtained at as low as 2½ per cent for the night, while the quotation for three months bills was little better than 3 per cent. The sentiment of the market has undergone a complete change of late, and the anticipation now is that the downward movement will continue, and in support of this it is argued that the maturing in a few days of Austrian Treasury Bills, which are known to be largely held in London, will further increase the available supply of cash. It is still felt, however by many cautious operators that the decline is proceeding at too rapid a rate. Whether it is soon not of course remains to be seen.

The amount in gold taken for abroad during the week was comparatively trifling, amounting to no more that £89,000, and the reduction shown in the reserve according to this week's return is largely attributable to the usual outflow of currency to the country at the turn of the month. The coin and bullion item has been reduced by nearly half a million, but the expansion in the note circulation has been unimportant. The reserve 26¼ millions is fully half a million less than last week. The most interesting movements, however, are connected with the market. The other deposits or market's supply of cash has been reduced by half a million. Money has been paid out by the Government, as, notwithstanding the usual revenue collections at this time of the year, the public deposits have been reduced by £725,029. This, however, has all been absorbed by the liquidation of the market's indebtedness to the Bank, there being a reduction of £771,398 in the other securities. The present total of the reserve at 26¼ millions compares with 35½ millions a year ago. The coin and bullion is 35½ million against 44¼ millions, and the other deposits 42¼ millions against approximately 50¼ millions.

The annual report of Mr. Chamberlain, the Commissioner of Navigation of the United States points out that concurrently with the extension of the Japanese merchant fleet there has been a relative diminution in that of America. Thus, within the last five years the steamers flying the flag of Japan have increased from thirteen, with a gross capacity of 27,700 tons, to fifty-three, with a capacity of about 106,400 tons, while the number of American steamers built of steel and iron on the Pacific coast is only forty-three, with a capacity of 68,600 tons. Not less significant is the fact that in 1880 vessels flying the Stars and Stripes and entering the home ports from Asia and Australia had a gross tonnage of 283,400 tons, while the foreign vessels had a capacity of 412,200 tons. Last year after an interval of fifteen years, the foreign vessels had increased to a tonnage of 657,200, or an increase of close upon 50 per cent. while the American vessels had only increased to 308,500 tons, or an advance of 10 per cent. The Commissioner points out that "the large and profitable carrying trade once conducted between Asiatic and European ports by American vessels, which seldom entered American ports, has almost entirely passed away. We have already seen the American flag almost wholy dissapear from the mid-Atlantic, save as borne by the mail steamers of the American line, and the figures show that the carrying trade of the Pacific is slipping from us." Were further evidence of this required, it would be found in the fact that the value of the imports into the United States last year was, in round numbers, $732,000,000, of which $590,500,000 was brought in by foreign vessels.

Truth hears that the Duke of Fife is to figure in the New Year's Day list of honours, when he is to be created an extra Knight of the Garter, and he will be granted a special remainder, under which his principal titles will pass to his eldest daughter in default of male issue.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE returns for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a.m., are as follows :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
A Ward (Colaba and Fort)	4	3
B Ward (Mandvie)	11	4
C Ward (Bholeshwar and Kalbadevi)	18	12
D Ward (Girgaum)	9	4
E Ward (Byculla and Kamatipura)	15	11
F Ward (Parel)	0	2
G Ward (Mahim)	8	1
Arthur Road Hospital	0	0
Parsee Hospital	0	3
Total	66	40

The total number of cases up to date are 1,829, out of which 1,290 have proved fatal.

The exodus from Bombay on account of the fears engendered by the prevalence of bubonic fever has now somewhat abated, although people are still leaving in considerable numbers. In certain localities—Mody-khana for instance—tenement after tenement is vacant almost every resident having sought protection either by flight or by finding accomodation in less affected neighbourhoods either in Bombay or its suburbs. Many well to do Parsees who have left Mody-khana have experienced the utmost difficulty in finding suitable accomodation elsewhere, and the house-owners in the favoured districts are reaping a rich harvest, rents having gone up enormously. The chief pressure of the traffic of those who have shaken the dust of Bombay from their feet has been towards Gujerat and Kathiawar, and the B. B. & C. I. Railway line has been the principal channel of the departures that have taken place. The number of people who have gone up-country by that line during the last fortnight is approximately estimated at 40,000, but the complete figures have not yet been made up. It has not been found necessary during the last few days to run so many extra trains as was the case last week.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

In response to the invitation of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, yesterday was observed by the Anglican and some of the other Protestant Churches in Bombay as a day of humiliation and prayer for the stay of the plague, and of the prevailing scarcity. St. Thomas' Cathedral and most of the other Anglican Churches in Bombay were open for the purpose all day, prayer watches being in some cases organized. To enable Protestant Government employes to join in the movement a circular was issued by order of Government asking the Heads of Departments to give all Christians every facility to attend these special services. Evening prayer was said at several of the churches, and where this was not done the congregation were requested at the Sunday services to attend the service in the Cathedral. The response to the invitations thus made was very general and the Cathedral was largely attended last evening. The congregation was a very representative one, and included many members of non-Anglican Christian communities.

The service was one of great solemnity and of equal simplicity. The choir was not in attendance, and there was no music with the exception of the hymns sung. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese was attended by only two clergymen the Rev. F. N. Hill and the Rev. Mr. Barham. After the singing of the opening hymn, Bishop Mylne briefly addressed the congregation respecting the objects in view in holding the service and the spirit which was desirable therein. They had gathered together not so much to hear anyone speak to them as to help in the work of humiliation and prayer. They could not approach their God for the special purpose for which they had met in any other spirit than that of humiliation. It was an instinct of Christianity—and indeed of suffering humanity before the Christian era—for men to humble themselves in their apprcaches to the Almighty in a time of distress and suffering. When the hand of their God was heavy upon them they approached him with self abasement. They did not forget for a single moment that they were warned by our Lord not to regard physical suffering as an invariable proof of individual wrong-doing. But at the same time deep down in their hearts they instinctively realised the association of suffering and judgment.

The commination service was then said and brief pauses were allowed for private humiliation upon grounds indicated by the Bishop. They were followed by short petitions said by his Lordship for personal sins and shortcomings, for failure and neglect as a Church, and for the little which the English have done for the conversion of India.

After the singing of the familar hymn "O God our help in ages past" the Bishop made a few further remarks on the subject of prayer. Their God knew exactly what their needs were and was ready and waiting to bestow them, but His fatherly heart desired that His children should ask. The things which seemed most disastrous and difficult were those which oftimes brought them into closer union with their heavenly Father. They well knew that in his benevolent wisdom he understood what was best for them and it would indeed be a poor thing to pray to one whose wisdom was no greater than their own. If the creature were to pray to the Creator he must always do so in humble dependence upon the will of that Creator. It was their duty and their privilege to pray, believing that what they had faithfully asked would be given.

The Litany was then said by the Rev. F. N. Hill. A number of special prayers were incorporated at the end of the Litany by the Bishop,. These petitions were for the arrest of infection, the prevention of panic, the removal of superstitions or childish fears about the segregation of the sick in hospitals, and for wisdom and firmness on the part of the authorities of the Presidency and City. The preservation of existing crops, wise commercial measures for food-supply, the generosity in the well-to-do, and the self-denial in all who can give help, were also asked. Prayers were said for suitable weather to promote a good future harvest for the prevention of sham conversions merely for temporal gain, and genuine openings for the Gospel were also asked for. Special collects were used, and another hymn having been sung the service came to a close at 7 p.m.

PUBLIC PRAYERS BY PARSEES.

Last evening at the invitation of Dastoor Jamaspji Minocherji and Dastoor Khoorsedji Bejonji, a large number of Parsees met at the Banaji's Fire Temple at Churni Road, to offer prayers invoking the Almighty to abate the Bubonic Fever. Five high priests presided over the *Jasan* ceremony. Erduad Kaikhosru on behalf of his father Dastoor Jamaspji preached a sermon advocating the advantages of prayers and cleanliness according to the religion, which was supported by Mr. Muncherji Cavasji Mansukh.

"NOT ENTIRELY FATAL."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I will feel very thankful if you will kindly insert the following in your valuable paper. Of late, I have been treating and watching closely bubonic cases, coming under my care, and I think it would not be out of place to let your readers know that the bubonic cases are not entirely fatal. I have cured many cases now, those that were left entirely in my charge are almost all cured and have gone to their native country, except two, and they are : (1) Ramdas Vasanji, a Hindu gentleman, residing in the Fort, and (2) Shavukshaw Manekji Santoke, residing at Churney Road, who is progressing very favourably. But some of those who were impatient and changed their doctors frequently, have, I am sorry to say, succumbed to the bubonic fever. My object in writing this is to publish for public good, if it could do good, the prescriptions that helped me in curing the cases, so that others may give it a trial and I sincerely wish they may succeed. I have not kept the record of all the cases, but I will here give you the case that is now under my treatment and to all appearances he promises to be one of the successful.

A few days ago I had a call from one Mr. Manekji Cowasji Santoke, residing at Girgaum, opposite Allbless Bagh to see his son, eight years old. The father said that his son was all right until 3-30 p.m. that day, when all of a sudden he cried with pain in the left thigh and groin, got hot all over the body, so he was at once put to bed and covered with a blanket as he had also complained of rigors.

On examination I found three lymphatic glands enlarged in the left thigh varying from the size of a greengage to a cranberry, very tender and painful to the slightest touch and hot but not red. Two or three glands in the groin on the same side were slighly enlarged and painful on hard pressure, but the other glands of the body were apparently unaffected. The temperature of the body was then 104°, and the pulse 150. The patient was very restless and complained of severe headache. Tongue dry and very furred. Eyes heavy and congested. The attitude of the patient was quite helpless, and he lay on his bed with the left leg drawn up evidently to ease the affected part. I told the father that the case looked to me to be one of bubonic kind, but that I would reserve my opinion for the time being. In the meanwhile I prescribe :—

Mixture No. 1 :—Sulphate of magnesia, chloride of ammonia, iodide of potas. aromatic spirit of ammonia, acid carbolic, tincture digitalis, aqua camphor, aqua chloroform.

Mixture No. 2 :—Salicylate of soda, guaiacol, Liqr. Hydrag. per chloride, ammonia chloride, spirit ammon Aromat, spirit ether nitrosi, tincture digitalis, aqua menth Pip, aqua chloroform, and the ointment made of camphor, extract belladona, and glycerine.

The ointment to be applied gently to the swollen glands to ease the pain temporarily, and asked the father to keep three leeches ready for the next morning. Mixture No. 1 to be discontinued after it operated freely, and No. 2 to be commenced after it, during the course of the fever. Ordered a teaspoonful of brandy every two or three hours, and an ice bag to be put on his head. Diet, milk only.

I called on at seven next morning and was told that the patient could not keep down the first two doses of mixture No. 1 but he did so the third one given at five in the morning. Bowels did not move throughout the night. Vomited milk every time and passed a very restless night with fever. In about 15 minutes after my arrival, the patient had a very offensive motion. His temperature was then 103, and pulse 140, and if anything a little better. I said to the father that although the patients's temperature had gone down a degree and the pulse was a little better, the case looked to me to be very serious. I was asked if I could promise the cure. In reply I said that I had cured several cases of the kind but could not promise the cure in any case. At the same time I said that there was a Bombay Tramway Co. Inspector, who I hear, promises the cure, so why not engage him. Accordingly the Inspector was sent for in my absence at about 1-15 p.m., the Inspector I am told went there, and after examining the patient, said that the case was of a very mild nature and that he could cure it entirely. So he gave three doses of his mixture and applied his paste of quicklime and some white of an egg and camphor : and promised to see the case next morning at nine. He stopped all my medicines and also the ice on the head, and ordered Cologne water instead.

I called the same day again at 4 p.m., and found the patient in a very precarious condition. Pulse fluttering and temperature 105°. The father apparently not satisfied with the record of the temperature taken by me, then took the temperature himself and it registered 105·2. This frightened the father more and he looked at me with an imploring countenance.

The purgative dose the patient had retained in the morning now began to operate freely, and the temperature gradually came down to 103°. The father was anxiously waiting to see the Inspector next day at 9 a.m. as aforesaid, but in vain. Tired, he sent for him at 1-30 p.m. On his arrival the temperature was 103°, the glands neither eased, nor diminished, but the Inspector said, "Now sir I have done my work, I have taken the poison off, and you must send for your doctor to treat the fever now." (In connection with this I beg to draw your readers' attention to an article in a contemporary Friday the 18th inst., where it is stated that the Municipal Commissioner addressed a letter to the managing Director, Bombay Tramway Co. requesting particulars as to the cure the conductor effected in cases of Bubonic fever. The reply was that the conductor's treatment gave only temporary relief but the cases in most instances proved fatal in the end.

Well, I was sent for again at about 4 p.m. that day and on examination the temperature was found 103 and the glands no way better, the patient had his affected leg drawn up &c., as stated above.

I ordered the fever mixture again, and the temperature gradually came down. The patient passed a very good night. Next morning his temperature was 102, it came down to 100 in the day and rose again to 102 in the evening. Another purgative dose and the fever came down to 100. It kept so for two days, and it has been normal for the last four days.

He has been kept all through on milk, and soup occasionally.

The tremendous head-ache the patient was complaining about was only relieved by an ice-bag, even while under the Inspector's treatment.

The patient now is extremely cheerful, talks to his brothers and sisters and friends sensibly, looks and feels stronger, wants to eat his food in health. In fact he is almost all right, except that the swelling of one gland has not entirely gone, though in no way is it inconvenienceing him.

I have given up the idea of applying leeches in this case. The patient, I hope, will be able to move about with complete recovery in a few days more.

From this and other similar experience of mine in Bubonic Fever, I do not mean to say that the above medicine is a specific, but I mean to give facts as they have come within my observation in different cases, and I dare say with an alteration here and there in the prescriptions suited to the condition of the patient, the above line of treatment will prove sati factory.—Yours &c.

PESTANJEE UKARJI.

177 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Dec. 21.

BANDORA'S NECESSITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been pointing out to the Municipality of Bandora often and often that every lane and bye-lane in the town should be kept clean without waiting to see the owner of the two adjoining houses do this work and when the rubbish or filth is removed, sand should be spread over such land, but this my suggestion was not taken into consideration. "Might has a right." I have been pointing out that every owner of the oart let to build huts, should be asked to keep their oarts clean, but who would molest them ? The Municipality has brought the beef shop on the public view. Several Hindus and Parsees live close by and lots are frequenting that lane since the several markets from their old places have been removed into the mandaps erected for them. Have any Commissioners appointed to supervise during this time sympathy of the people of other religion, Lately some cases of plague were occurred in the oart of Parsee Dhutamshalla, some in Dhobiwadi and today in the oart of Zooja Bras D Monte. Who is responsible for this ? The tea shop opened in the new market mandap which I wish any one of the commissioner should have noticed it several people of poor class visit it and the same has proved great nuisance. If that tea shop shed had been property of any public individual the provisions of the Municipal Act would have made applicable and I fail to know whether the same could be made applicable to themselves. I can't know the reasons of removing the markets from their old buildings into the present mandaps specially erected.—Yours, &c.,

A RATE PAYER.

Bandora, Dec. 22.

THE DAY OF PRAYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust your correspondent "Common Sense" has attended Divine Service in the Cathedral and felt the efficacy of prayer to relieve us from the dire calamity which is baffling science and human efforts. Had he been a student of ecclesiastical history he would doubtless know that the invocation of Divine aid alone has brought on good results in times of sickness and distress. The Bombay public feel convinced that the clergy are very well in their places and serve a useful purpose in State and Society without being turned into so many Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors as "Common Sense" would make them, when they call upon their flock to unite in prayer to appease the wrath of God and draw down His blessing and mercy.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Dec. 22. B. P.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the present crisis, I trust you will please allow a corner in your valuable paper for the following :—There is no doubt that it is getting every day more and more dangerous to live in Bombay now. All the available houses on the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Lines down to Kalyan and Andheri respectively have been occupied. Nay, some places like Kalyan, Thana, Andheri, Bassein, Bandora, Mahim etc. have been overcrowded and it is very doubtful how the local municipalities with their imperfect sanitary arrangements and slender means will be able to keep the conservancy of these places. Under these circumstances, it is necessary that strenuous efforts should be made to facilitate habitation, at such near places like Mandwa, Uran, Hog Island, Belapur etc. by instituting regular steamer service to allow people to follow their avocations in Bombay and remain out of its present tainted atmosphere as much as possible. This, I believe, can be done by Messrs. Shepherd and Co, by making some small alterations in their present arrangements to time their steamers from these places to reach Bombay at 10 a.m. leaving it for them at about 6 p.m. Messrs. Shepherd and Co. have by their enterprise and energy already done much to bring the Konkan into close relations with Bombay and there is every reason to hope that they will not allow such an opportunity to pass by of helping Government, the Municipality, and the people in their present straits.—Yours, &c.

Dec. 22. D. A. IDGUNJI.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

THE committee appointed at the public meeting held in the Town Hall last Friday under the Presidency of His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, to raise a Famine Relief Fund, assembled in the Municipal Hall last evening. Mr. George Cotton was called to the chair, and the following resolutions were carried :—

Proposed by Dr. D. Mackichan and seconded by Mr. Bomonji Master that the following gentlemen be appointed an Executive Committee for the purpose of carrying out the work of the Fund and that they report from time to time on the progress made either by printed circulars or through the daily papers :—General Gatacre, the Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Messrs. G. Cotton, G. Lund, the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. S. M. Moses, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Dinshaw Edaljee Watcha, the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Mr. Sulliman A. Wahed, Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridas, Mr. Govindjee Thackersey, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Mr. Hurkisondas Naroumdas, Mr. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Waters Rev. Dr. Mackichan, D. D.

Proposed by Sir Jamsetji Jijeebhoy and seconded by Mr. Moses that the following members of the Executive Committee be appointed working Secretaries and Treasurers with power for any two of them to operate on the account opened with the Bank of Bombay to collect subscriptions and generally to perform the work of the fund :—Mr. G. Cotton, the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Mr. Ghellabhoy Haridas, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar.

Proposed by General Gatacre seconded by the Hon. Mr. Beaufort that the Hon'ble Mr. N N Wadia, C.I.E, and Mr. Bazonjee N. Capadia keep the minutes of the proceedings and the account of the fund.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The official Weekly Report on the state of the Season and prospects of the Crops. is published in the *Gazette of India* as follows :—

Madras—For week ending 12th Dec.—Rainfall very heavy in the Carnatic, south of Nellore, and in the Southern districts, Moderate rain in most parts of Central district and Malabar. Water-supplies are ample in the southern half of the Presidency, but are very scanty except, under the larger irrigation works over most of the remainder. Sowings are proceeding actively in the the southeam half, but are scarce in half, but are restricted or have not begun elsewhere. Pasture and fodder are scarce in many parts of the Circars and fodder is scarce and dear in the Deccan; elsewhere the supply is sufficient. Cattle are generally in fair condition. Prices show very little change and are fluctuating irregularly. Cholam in Kurnool is 13·5, Bellary 13, Anantapur 14, and Cuddapah 13 seers per rupee. The numbers relived were :—Relief workers 23,412 ; fed at Kitchens 829,—weavers 984 ; all in the Deccan discricts. The increase is slight except in Cuddapah. Test works opened in Ganjam attracted no workers for the famine wage.

Bombay.—For week ending 16th December.—No rain during the week. More rain is urgently wanted for the crops sown after the recent rain in Broach and the affected districts generally. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in three talukas and by drought in one taluka of Karachi, and are withering for want of rain in parts of Bijapur. Preparations for the late crops or sowings are progressing in Sindh, Khandesh, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar and Kanara, and are nearly completed in Thana. The standing spring crops are reported to be thriving in Gujarat, Kolaba and the unaffected tracts of Dharwar, but are poor in the affected districts. The autumn harvest is nearly finished, except in the Upper Sind Frontier, Khandesh and Dharwar. Fodder is sufficient except in Shikarpur, and the Deccan and Karnatak districts ; it is generally very dear. The gram supply is generally sufficient in the affected districts. Cottonpicking continues in Ahmedabad Khandesh and Broach. The condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in the affected tracts owing to lack of fodder. Prices are rising in Shikarpur, Ahmedabad, and in parts of Broach, Surat, Ratnagiri and Sholapur, but are stationary in Bijapur and parts of Surat and Broach and are falling in parts of Surat, Broach and Khandesh. Prices of the cheapest staple food-grain in the affected districts are :—Ratnagiri 8½, Khandesh, Nasik, and Kolaba 9, Poona 9½, Sholapur and Satara 10, Belgaum and Bijapur 10½, Ahmednagar 11, Dharwar 12½ seers per rupee. The numbers on ordinary works in Dharwar were 905 and on test work 62. The numbers on relief works were :—Khandesh 2,613; Ahmednagar 16,014; Satara 5,406; Bejapur 2459; Sholapur 29,961 ; Belgaum 1,403; Nasik 6,442. Figure for Poona have not been reported. The numbers on gratuitous relief were :—Khandesh 740, Satara 5, Sholapur 144.

Bengal.—For week ending 14th December.—There was no rain during the week, and little change in the agricultural prospects of the Province. The harvesting of winter rice is in progress in all districts. The prospects of the spring and poppy crops in Patna Gaya, Shahabad and Saran continue favourable ; but elsewhere in Bihar these crops, though so far fair, are urgently in need of rain. In North Bengal and in Mymenaing the spring crops are doing well. In almost all other parts of the Province they are reported to be poor. In Orissa sowings of *dalua* or spring rice have begun. Sugarcane is doing well, and pressing has commenced in some districts. The price of common rice is reported to have fallen in a few stations in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. In Patna, Gaya, Saran and Champaran it is said to have slightly risen. Prices of common rice in the districts are :—Nadia 11 seers , Khulna 8 seers, Patna 10½ seers, Shahabad 9½ seers, Saran 10 seers, Champaran 9⅝ seers, Darbhanga 10 seers ; in Muzaffarpur makai (Indian corn) sells at 12 seers. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratutious relief on Saturday, the 12th December, were :—Relief works—Nadia, 389 ; Khulna, 82 for 8th December) ; Patna, 92 (men 40, women 20, and children 32) ; Shahabad, 749 (men 340, women 297, and children 112) ; Saran, 943 (men 249, women 335, and children 359) ; Champaran, 6,323 (men 3,206, women 1,697 ; and children 1,420) ; Darbhanga, 1,144 (men 505, women 332, and children 307); Gratuitous relief—Saran, 547 (men 124, women 333, and children 90) ; Champaran, 1,129 (men 316, women 605, and children 208) ; Darbhanga, 306 (men 137, women 113, and children 56).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—For week ending 16th December.—There was no rain during the week. Spring sowings are near conpletion in some districts but in others are still being vigorously carried on. Irrigation is actively progressing and the crops are generally reported to be doing well though rain is urgently needed. Poppy sowings are almost complete and the crop is doing well. Slight damage to the wheat crop from the Katni inseet is reported in the Mirzapur district and from locusts in the Almora district. The numbens in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 12th December, in nine districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows :—Banda 69,312 ; Hamirpur 18,224 ; Allahabad 21,845 ; Jhansi 14,120 ; Jalaun 17,185 ; Jaunpur 16,497 ; Rae Bareli 19,528 ; Sitapur 8,031 ; Hardoi 20,912 ; total 205,684 : this total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation :—Employed on relief works 142,845 relieved as dependants 33,274 ; relieved in poor houses 17,895 ; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 11,670. The numbers relieved in twentyfour districts which are under observation but not yet officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows :—relieved on test works 30,941 ; relieved in poor-houses 11,284 ; relieved under other provisions of the Code 8,597 ; total 58,822. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week therefore 256,506. Supplies generally are sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices remain high though in some districts they are fractionally lower. The prices of staple food-grains on which famine wages are based are as follows :—In the districts officially recognised as distressed—Banda 10,5,16 seers per rupee, Hamirpur 10,316, Jhansi Jalaun 10½ 10,1,16, Allahabad 9-13-11 Jaunpur 10-3-4 Rae Bareli 107, Sitapur 13-2-5, and Hardoi 9¼.

Punjab—For week ending 16th December.—No rain. Harvesting of the autumn crops is nearly completed. Cotton-picking and sugarcane-pressing continue. Sowings of the spring crops on irrigated lands are in progress; but dry lands are generally lying nnsowr. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are reported average to poor. The crops on well and canal lands are flourishing in Rohtak. Prospects of the crops are favourable on canal and fair on well irrigated lands in Gujranwalla The outturn of the autumn crops in poor in Mooltan and below average in Dera Ismail Khan. More rain is urgently by wanted the cold by winds are causing damage to the crops Umballa. The stock of food-grains is insufficient in Hissar, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and in parts of Jullundur and Ferozepore ; it is average in Peshawar, and is getting low in Gujranwalla. Cattles are generally in poor condition owing to deficiency of fodder and hard work ; their condition is reported fair in Delhi and Sahpur and good in Umballa, Amritsar, Mooltan and Peshwar. Fodder is scarce in all districts except

Umballa, Peshawar, and Rohtak. The aggregate number of persons employed on famine relief works were :—Gujrat (Saturday, 12 December) 14642 including non-working children; 5,071 in Hissar; 98 in Delhi; 632 in Umballa; 1,577 in Mooltan; 319 in Rohtak and 1,875 in Karnal. Small test work have also been started in the Sialkot city. Gratuitous relief has not yet been started in Hissar. Prices of staple grain on which famine wages are based are in Delhi bulrush millet 8½ seers, in Umballa maize 10 seers, in Mooltan wheat 9 seers in Rohtak bearley 9 seers, in Karnal maize 10 seers. Prices are rising in Peshawar but are falling in Rohtak and Gurgaon; elsewhere prices are high. What is selling from 7 to 9½ seers, budrush millet and gram 8 to 10, maize 9 to 11¼, great millet 9½ to 9¾ and rice 7 to 8 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces—For week ending 16th December.—The weather is clear and very cold. Prospects of the spring crops are generally fair but more rain is required, especially in Hoshangabad where the crops are withering but would be slightly improved if rain falls. Harvesting of the autumn crops is approaching completion. Fodder is generally sufficient, but is sufficient in Hoshangabad. The number on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in districts from which reports have been received are as follows:—Saugor 3,185; Jubbulpore 5,440; Narsinghpur 1,062; Nimar 494; Nagpur 5,489; and Wardha269. Of these 5,834 were gratuitously relieved 13,800 people were also employed on railway and other ordinary works in Saugor and Jubbulpore. Some relief works have been started in the Raipur district. The prices of staple food-grains upon which famine wages are based are:—Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Bhandara 10, Nimar 9½, Mandia 9¼, and Betul 11 seers per rupee.

Burma—For week ending 12th December.—In Lower Burma reaping of the early paddy is completed in Tavoy and Toungoo and is in progress in other districts. Crop prospects are very good. In Upper Burma reaping of the early paddy is completed. Reaping of the main paddy crop has commenced; and ploughing for dry weather paddy and sowing of island crops are in progress. Prospects are bad in the unirrigated area of the dry zone and the rain which fell in a few districts being untimely has not improved the standing crops. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Thaton and slightly in Rangoon and Thayetmyo; elsewhere prices are stationary. The numbers on relief works in Meiktila and Myingyan districts were 16,502 and 9,600 respectively; on gratuitous relief 219 and 2,856 respectively. Prices of rice are: Meiktila and Myingyan, 9 seers per rupee.

Assam—For week ending 15th December.—The weather is seasonable. Prospects of the crops in Kamrup are not favourable. Harvesting of the late rice continues. The condition of tea is fair. Fodder is sufficient except in the Khasi hills and parts of Cochar. The water supply is sufficient. Prices of food grains are high in Darrang, Nowgong and Sibsagar. Rice is cheaper in the Surma Valley.

Mysore and Coorg.—For week ending 16th December.—Mysore: Slight rain fell in parts. The standing crops are in good condition. Ragi (Eleusine coracana) and paddy have been harverted in parts. Prices have fallen in Bangalore, Mysore, Chitaldroog and Shimoga, but have risen in Kolar.

Coorg.—Rice harvest has begun. Coffee-picking continues. Water and fooder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are stedy.

Berar and Hyderabad.—For week ending 16th December.—Berar: The weather is cool. No rain during the week. Cotton-picking and cutting of jower (Sorghum vulgare) continues. In regard to the winter crops the young plants are in poor condition in most districts. Sowing operations are in progress in Basim, Buldana and Ellichpur. Fooder and water are generally insufficient. Prices have fallen in Buldana and Wun, but have risen in Amraoti; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Hyderabad: Rain is wanted for the spring crops, especially in the Gulburga and Aurangabad division. The water supply is deficient. Parture is scarce. Prices are:—wheat 7½, coarse rice 6¾, white jowar 10, yellow jowar 12½ gram 8½, and tur 10½ seers per current rupee.

Central India.—For week ending 16th December.—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies, except Baghelkhand. The spring crops are good in Malwa, fair in Bhopal, parts of Bundelkhand and in one district of Gwalior, bad in Baghelkhand and parts of Gwalior. Agricultural stock are in fairly good condition in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Malwa and some districts of Gwalior, but are indifferent elsewhere. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal and Malwa and in three districts of Gwalior, but is insufficient and indifferent in Buddelkhand and Baghelkhand and in parts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and Malwa and are rising in some districts of Gwalior, but are low in other districts. Opium is being sown in Bohpal and is in good condition in Malwa. The numbers employed on famine relief works were: Gwalior 11,832, excluding persons employed on the Goona-Bana Railway; Bundelkhand 1,473; Baghelkhand 2,125. The numbers on gratuitous relief were: Bundelkhand 1,541, and Baghelkhand 1,425. No report received from Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—For week ending 16th December.—No rain throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations are satisfactory in Jhallawar, Kotah, Ajmere, and Jeypore. Spring sowings are in progress in Sirohi, Marwar, Meywar, Ajmere and Ulwar, and are completed in Haraoti and Jaisulmere. The standing crops are good throughout. Prospects of the harvest are good in Merwara, Jeypore, Kotah and Jhallawar, but are below average in Haraoti. Agricultural stock are in fair condition in Meywar, Dholepore, Bikanir and Jaisulmere, and good elsewhere. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient, except in Tonk, some tehsils of Jeypore, Dholepore and Ulwar. The prices of food-grains are falling in Pertabgurh, Meywar, Jhallawar, Kotah and Kerowli, but are high in Haraoti and fluctuating in Sirohi; elsewhere prices are steady. The numbers employed on relief works were:—Marwar 2,780, Kotah 420, Dholepore 4,829, Bikanir 18,459, Jaisulmere 118. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Bikanir 2,504. Gratuitous relief has been sanctioned in five districts of Marwar.

Kashmir.—Kashmir Valley.—For week ending 15th December.—The weather is fine. Spring sowings are still in progress in some places. Prices are below normal.

Jammu Province.—For week ending 16th December.—No rain. Fodder is scanty, the crops suffering. Relief works are in progress. The total number of labourers employed on relief works from the 5th to 11th December was 1,816. Taccavi for seed is being distributed. Prices are high.

Nepal.—For week ending 12th December.—The days continue fine and warm, nights are frosty. Wheat is still being sown. Prices 7 seers.

The report from Bundelkhand is not complete.

QUESTIONS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The subjoined letter from the Government of Bombay with reference to the appeal to the Government of India against the decision of H. E. the Governor disallowing the question put by the Hon. Mr. Mehta regarding the disposal of appeals from the decisions of Agency Courts in Kathiawar has been sent to us for publication.

No. 272 of 1896:

Legislative Dept. Bombay Castle, 1st December 1896.

From S. L. Batchelor, Esq., I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., M.A.

Sir,—In reply to your representation, dated the 13th August 1896, to the Government of India, appealing against the decision of His Excellency the Governor, disallowing, under Rule 6 of the Rules for asking questions framed under Section 2 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, a question put by you regarding the disposal of appeals from the decisions of Agency Courts in Kathiawar and elsewhere, I am directed, under instructions from the Government of India, to inform you that there is no power of appeal against a decision of the President of the Council for making Laws and Regulations, disallowing a question which a Member of Council desires to put, and that the Rules under Section 2 of the Indian Councils Act of 1892, being Statutory Rules, the Government of India are not authorised to pronounce on the correctness of the President's interpretation of any Rule under which a question is disallowed.—I have &c.

(Sd.) S. L. Batchelor,
Under Secretary to Government.

MR. BHOWNUGGREE AND MR. WADYA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Since writing to you on the 16th, I have received the full text of Mr Bhownuggree's speech at Sholapur. Will the Hon'ble Member forgive my telling him that his speech shows the rapid advance he is making in the art of what the Kathiawarees call *talking gole-gole*. Surely Mr. Bhownuggree must know what my challenge was. Where is the use of talking of Parsee loyalty or of Parsee writers and individuals (unknown) who are disloyal? Is it or is it not true that Mr. Bhownuggree meant to include Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in particular, and generally the other gentlemen caused by me when he spoke of the few Parsee individuals and writers, whose action, he said, was held in detestation by the Parsee community? It is, and it was, a superfluous task of defending the *noble and docile* community when nobody attacked it and no one dreams of its being disloyal. Cannot Mr. Bhownuggree give a plain answer to a plain challenge? Let us have a plain denial or a bold avowal, regardless of consequences. Surely a political leader and guide like our Second Parsee, M.P., ought at least to have the courage of his convictions.—Yours, &c.,

H. A. WADYA.

Rose Back, Kirkee, Dec. 21.

CHRISTMAS PREPARATIONS.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

MESSRS. S. ROSE AND CO.

Messrs. S. Rose and Co., have a fine selection of musical goods on show in their spacious premises in Rampart Row. Pianos by first class makers, as Brinsmead, Bechstein, Collard Broadwood, Knake, and by several other manufacturers, are well represented, and afford a very good choice for those in search of a first class reliable pianoforte. This firm also show a stock of the beautiful American organs by Messrs. Mason and Hamlin, whose instruments continue to hold their own, as samples of the very highest art of organ building. Messrs. S. Rose and Co., also cater largely for the wants of those who use the smaller classes of musical instruments, and display a large and varied collection of mandolines, guitars, autoharps, banjoes, zithers, violins, and almost every variety of musical instrument extant. Musical instruments are not complete without printed music, so naturally the firm stock an enormous suply of music in every style. Popular, classical, and standard works are displayed in such profusion, that Messrs. S. Rose and Co.'s store forms a veritable El Dorado for the music-loving public.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This company has imported largely during the last month, as is well known as they generally construct their machines for family use. Amongst a number of varieties of this class is their Vibrating Shuttle Machine, which deserves the highest prominence, as it is the best, and made with all the latest improvements of the age. They have imported these machines with ornamentation over them, and they are exhibiting these largely now. They have made improvements in their Vibrating and Oscillating Shuttle Machines which make them capable of doing very fine art embroidery work which surpasses even that done by hand, and they have put up many specimens of such artistic work in their show-room for exhibition. The instructions how to do this work are given free to all their customers. They have also imported caskets with sets and provided with an instruction book showing how to work them. Leather machines are the most marvellous feature in their trade now-a-days. They manufacture and import different machines for different kinds of work. They have now on hand for inspection machines to work tarpaulins, canvas, fine and thick leather work, capable of working from the finest to ¾ of an inch thick leather. Special machines for large regimental boots, cylinder machines, machines to sew large belting, and machines particularly adapted to patch and sew old shoes, boots, &c., are also available. Their cabinet work is made of the best walnut wood and is made of various different styles suitable for show-rooms, etc. Their drop cabinet is provided with a spring to bring the machine up for work from the cabinet which when closed looks like a pretty little table.

PEARSE AND CO.

This old establishe firm provide well for lovers of cakes, sweets, etc., who require good value for the money spent. This firm, established in 1872, is the only one in Bombay that works by steam machinery—a fact that is especially noteworthy at the present time. Their sweetmeats, cakes, bread, and biscuits are made by steam machinery only and are never touched by hand. Only the choicest ingredients are used, sound fruits, washed out carefully, pure cane sugar, fresh eggs, pure dairy butter, etc. Messrs. Pearse and Co., claim to be the largest manufacturers of cakes in Bombay. They turn out at their steam factory over 130 cwt., that is nearly 15,000 lbs. in the month of December alone, besides their usual daily large consumption. They employ a special staff during the night also which means their steam factory works day and night. The works are under the supervision of European and French confectioners. The cakes are universally acknowledged to be the best styles. This year, on Christmas Eve, a large cake, filled with gold and silver coins will be cut at annas eight per cut,—providing an opportunity for an eight anna cut with a gold coin in the same. On Christmas Eve a free gift of india-rubber squeaking balloons of different sizes and shapes, specially ordered out from London, will be made to all the youngsters who visit the shop. There is a very good show of Christmas crackers, bonbons, tree ornaments, coloured candles, fancy Japanese lanterns, fancy gelatine flags, Christmas and New Year's cards, surprise packets of sweets, Christmas boxes of sweets, etc., etc. A big variety of Santa Claus stockings, Christmas toys, consisting of pretty looking dolls, puzzle boxes, mechanical figures, tin toys, cricket sets, etc., etc., is also to be found. A new department has been opened for making French and Italian sweets, and their fondents, Mirzapore almond paste, imitation fruits, liqueur bonbons, etc., are the best. Besides their own made sweets they have about 400 other varieties of lozenges. Ladies desirous of making their own pudding and minced meat, can buy all the ingredients nicely cleaned and washed by machinery. Their ices and ice puddings are prepared by their French confectioners. The Neopolitan ices, can be cut in slices and wrapped in pieces of paper and sent as far as Bandora without being melted. If any of our readers have not yet written to the firm for their Christmas price lists, which are sent free by post, they should do so without delay.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

This year, the Bombay Fine Art Galley has again come to the front in its exhibition of varied pictures, and a visit to the gallery during this festive season is worth the trouble taken. Mr. Dinshaw has done well to make the collection as varied as possible and the prices are so very moderate as to be almost termed Christmas prices. To an exile from home there are many and varied pictures for him to fix his eyes upon, and he forgets that he is in sunny India with its un-Christmaslike weather and its disease. Side-by-side with a scenery in the "Highlands" are grouped, "The Latest News" by M. Scholz, and "Feast of Flora" by V. Tofitte, while further away our eyes are drawn to the "Passing Regiment" by I. Hughes Williams, and "The Forty Winks" The clever pictures by Cynicus attract our attention, and the mind is freshened and quickened at the display of Humour. Well may it be said of the collection that here is a treat for both the young and the old, and especially to the youngster who comes down from the Mofussil. The collection exhibited here will quicken him to think of the dear old Home of which his Pa and Ma talk so often and so ardently. The Pictures by celebrated modern artists, such as Sir Frederick Leighton, Alma Tadema, Marcus Stone, Sir Edward Poynter, meet our gaze, and the prices are ranged so low even for these as to be within the reach of all classes. Supporting subjects have been well arranged and the high class engravings and photos of national sports after paintings by eminent masters deserve attention. The artistic photographs come in also for their share of praise. These are photographs from the Berlin and Paris galleries after the works of the best artists, and the Indian views and characters deserve notice. There is also a large collection of lady celebrities, and the *tout ensemble* is so well arranged and appointed that an hour spent there would certainly not be thrown away.

CALENDARS.

The Royal Insurance Company, which is locally represented by Messrs. T. H. Moore and Co., 27 Hummum Street, is always to the forefront in the matter of calendars. We have received the customary blotting book for desk use, a very ornate card calendar, and a pocket diary, each of them shewing other uses besides those of advertisement. The Sun Fire Office, which is represented by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Co., sends its card calendar with the inevitable dazzling personification of old King Sol. From the same firm comes the neat varicoloured monthly calendar of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—December 21.

10 p.m. ... 76·3

TUESDAY.—December 22.

6 a.m. ... 74·4
10 a.m. ... 79·4
2 p.m. ... 83·6
4 p.m. ... 83·2

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Scottish divine once took into the pulpit a sermon, without observing that the first leaf or two were so worn and eaten away that he could not decipher or announce the text. "My brethren," said he, "I find that the mice have made free with the beginning of my sermon, so that I cannot tell you where the text is; but we'll just begin where the mice have left off, and we'll find out the text as we go along."

The Jhelum Canal, which is designed to do for the Doab between Chanab and Jhelum what the Chenab Canal has done for Raichna Doab, has been sanctioned by Government, and the work will begin forthwith, in the first instance under the provisions of the Famine Code.

For the information of officers in the Punjab connected with famine relief work an edition of 450 copies of the English version of the Famine Code has been exhausted, and a new edition (*i.e.*, a reprint) will shortly issue. The work has also been translated and printed, and copies will, within the next ten days, be in the hands of all officers requiring the vernacular edition.

Approximate earnings of the E. I. Railway for the week ending 12th December, 1896, Rs. 12,24,548; corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,23,377; increase, Rs. 1,01,171. From 1st July 1896 to 12th Dec., 1896, Rs. 2,35,91,031; from 1st July 1895 to 12th Dec. 1895, Rs. 2,29,45,683; increase, Rs. 6,45,348.

The Bengal Distress Relief Committee, formed in Calcutta 1888, holds the sum of Rs. 34,000, which becomes available for charitable distribution

A Calcutta paper writes:—The cold we have been experiencing nights and mornings during the week is an indication of an early winter in the Himalayas. Snow has fallen already to the north of Simla, the hills adjoining being covered over as it were with a mantle of white. The Lowari Pass is already impassable, traffic being stopped, so that communication with Chitral has been cut off for the present.

According to the statement published in the last *Gazette*, the total stock of rice in and around Calcutta fell, between the first and second weeks of the present month, from 11,72,339 maunds to 8,97,638 maunds. If both figures are correct, net exports must have largely increased. As the trade statistics given at the same time come down only to the end of November, we cannot say whether any such movement actually took place; but we note that the net export of rice by sea during the last nine days of November was only about 41,000 maunds.

Outbreaks of epidemics are only too frequent among emigrant and immigrant coolies. Surgeon-Major Neil Campbell, who has just returned to Assam from the Andamans, where he was employed for eight months as Principal Medical Officer, has now been temporarily placed on special duty to enquire into and report on the causes of the heavy mortality among coolies going to Assam in the steamers and at the debarkation depots. It will be remembered that last cold weather the mortality from cholera was so heavy as to necessitate the suspension of coolie emigration for a time. During the present year, owing to scarcity in the recruiting districts, the number of emigrant coolies is unusually large.

The death, in the Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, of Staff Qmr-Sergt. George Hyde recalls the facts of a romantic career. Just before the breaking out of the Crimean War, according to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, Capt. Hyde Parker, R. N., then commanding the frigate Firebrand, whilst cruising in the Black Sea, picked up in an open boat, lying beside their dead parents, two children belonging to a Bulgarian town, which had been pounced on by the Bashi-Bazouks. Capt Hyde Parker, intending to adopt the pair, conveyed them to his ship, but was killed in action soon after, and the orphans were once more left friendless. However, on the facts becoming known to the Queen, the boys were brought to England by Royal command and sent to Osborne. Her Majesty altered their names to John and George Hyde, and had them naturalised as British subjects. As children the two boys were visited by every Royal and eminent personage at Osborne. Each in turn, after passing a competitive examination, entered the Royal Navy as an officer in the paymasters' department of that service, and received the gold watch and chain from the Queen. The elder, after fifteen years, left the Navy in 1881, went to the United States, returned to England in 1886, afterwards married, and now owns a business in London. The younger brother's career took a very unsuccessful turn, and though an asistant-paymaster, after seven years' service, he began to look for a livelihood elsewhere, finally enlisting in the Rifle Brigade in 1878. In that corps (his Colonel being the Duke of Connaught) his rise was rapid. He was transferred to the Army Pay Department, and was sent out to Singapore for five years, returning to England in January, 1895. Since that date he has served at Aldershot. During his eighteen years in the Army the Queen and the Duke of Connaught retained their interest in his welfare.

What may, we trust, be looked upon as the closing act in a strange and almost historical drama has (says the *St James's Gazette*) been played out before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. In 1825 the Duke of Brunswick, then a good-looking young fellow of one-and-twenty, came to London to bother his guardian, George IV. One night at the opera his eyes fell upon a charming girl who occupied a box with her sister and an older lady. Failing to discover her identity, the Duke took the heroic course of jumping up behind the carriage which conveyed the party home. He thus learned that the two sisters, Colville by name, lived with Countess Piper, a member of a well-known Swedish family. He had little difficulty in getting an introduction, and prospered so well in his suit that early in the next year Lady Charlotte, as she was called, though without any apparent claim to the title, ran off with him to Brunswick. No proof even of a morganatic marriage has ever been forthcoming, but the unhappy lady became the mother of a girl before she parted from her lover, who for some time provided for his offspring. The child grew up and married the Comte de Civry, a gentleman of good family, the marriage resulting in the birth of two sons, the elder of whom, M. Ulrich de Civry, cut so unpleasant a figure in the Lebaudy blackmailing case. He was the principal claimant in the suit just terminated, and he has failed to prove himself the lawful heir to the six or seven millions which his grandfather bequeathed in 1873 to the City of Geneva.

An Army order, dated Dec. 1, announces that the Queen has been pleased to approve of a medal being granted by the British South Africa Company to all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Regular Forces, Bechuanaland Police, and British South Africa Company's forces, who were employed in connection with the operations in Matabeleland within the country west of Iron Mine Hill, north of Palla Camp, and east of the boundary of the German possession in South-West Africa, between Oct. 16 and Dec. 24, 1893. The grant of the medal to officers of the Regular Forces will be limited to those who had official sanction to be present; and Her Majesty has been pleased to permit, the medal to be worn by such officers, non-commissioned officers, and men when in uniform. With reference to this subject the *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—The silver medal which is to be issued by the British South Africa Company to the officers and men who shared in the Matabele war of 1893 will be a very scarce decoration in the Queen's forces, although a large number of the Chartered Company's employes will be eligible for it. Major Goold-Adams, C.M.G., of the Royal Scots Regiment, is, we believe, the only regimental officer who can lay claim to the medal, which he has undoubtedly well earned, as he did good service in the field with the Bechuanaland Police. Sir John Willoughby and Capt. Patrick W. Forbes, late of the Inniskilling Dragoons, were also conspicuous figures in the campaign, as were Cecil Rhodes and Jameson, who, with several of his associates in the luckless raid, can claim the decoration, the first issued by any chartered association since the days of "John Company."

THE TAYLOR CARRINGTON COMPANY.

This combination under the leadership of Mr. Charlie Taylor and Miss Ella Carrington, two of the most versatile performers that have ever visited Bombay, appeared last night in an entirely new Irish drama entitled "Home Rule". The play is a combination of good music, dancing, stirring incidents, startling *denouements*, and effective situations. "Home Rule" fairly "takes the cake", the whole performance being entirely to the taste of the man who goes to the theatre to be amused not instructed. Our Calcutta exchanges had prepared us for the remarkable versatility exhibited by the performances of Miss Ella Carrington and Mr. Charlie Taylor and we can honestly endorse the opinions expressed by them. Mr. Charlie Taylor as the Irish Gossoon was amusing in the extreme and kept the audience in continued merriment. Mr. Taylor's vocal talents are of a high order and his songs were rendered exceedingly well. Miss Carrington looked the Irish boy to the life, and her performance of the persecuted Hibernian patriot was refined, interesting, effective. Miss Carrington's songs were enthusiastically applauded. Miss Gladys Grant as the Colleen gave a very natural performance. The small part of the Patriot's sister was made the most of by Miss Mansell, and the young lady's natural grace stood her in goodstead. Mr. Percy Clifton, who is always a favourite with Bombay audiences, was very amusing as the blackguardly conchal Pat McMahon. Mr. A. Stanley made quite a hit as the whining and cowardly scoundrel Doyle, and Mr. R. Preston was very good as the good-hearted Lieutenant England. Messrs Clive, Montague, Paget, and several others played the smaller parts carefully, and the entire performance went merrily from first to last. To-night "Home Rule" will be repeated, and to-morrow "East Lynne" will be played by special request.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

This season has been a lucky one in witnessing the good start made by our volunteers, both local and B. and N. Railway. On the 8th instant, both the corps took part in attack and defence manoeuvres, and on Monday morning, the former corps was given a route march to Yelinkheri where Colonel Ismay did all he could to make the men feel quite at home, providing them with tea, coffee, &c. This done, they wended their way back towards the headquarters. The Railway Corps was, on the same after noon, requested to take part in an attack manoeuvre at Yahlee, the General Officer Commanding Kamptee, having been informed of the advance guard of an Infantry Battalion, encamped about eight miles off Nagpur, on the Kulmeshwar Road, after they had done their work of capturing the Police Lines at Nagpur in which gunpowder was kept in a large store. The ensuing scene was very pleasant to the eye. The enemy was represented by the Setabaldi troops, while the B. N. Railway Corps were instructed to make an assault upon, and drive them out. These manoeuvres were very energetically carried out in every particular and both the Corps came off with flying colours. On Wednesday last, the Railway Corps marched to Kamptee to take part in field exercises with the troops there and returned to Nagpur at 11 o'clock. These are some of the chief movements which reflect great credit on the two corps. Their drills, in general, are progressing with rapid strides.

On Wednesday last, the Nagpur station presented a tragical scene to the eye of the spectators. A serious accident resulting in the fracture of a coal waggon occurred on the G. I. P. Ry., to the No. 211 down mixed train from Badnera. The train was expected here at 4-35 p.m. and she met with the fatal accident when approaching the distant signal, and about 100 yds. from a small viaduct, which spans what is known as the NagNuddy, a streamlet with precipitous banks between Anjani and Sitabaldi. The train consisted of two coal trucks, a few third class carriages, and a composite vehicle, and two brake vans. The coal car immediately prominent had its front pair of wheels completely knocked out, while one behind lost all its wheels. The brake-van was fractured. The unfortunate passengers were in a fever of excitement, the majority of whom left their compartments at the first shock, jumping out of the windows or trying to find any other means of safety. Many a third-class passenger was injured both by the violence of the strock received and attempts to jump out of the train. Five of them were injured seriously. Three of these are lying in the Mayo Hospital, at present, among them being a Government pensioner, named Yadorao. The poor man has had his spine severely injured and his lower limbs completely paralyzed. Another man has had his left thigh mangled, while a police constable has sustained a severe cut to both his feet and his left leg.

This sad event occurred almost in sight of the station and the officials were on the scene promptly to assist the injured, but alas, almost all the inmates of the train alighted long before she reached the station. A large body of workmen, headed by Mr. Edwards, the permanent way inspector, began their clearing operations, which lasted till 8-30 a.m., on Thursday, thus removing every obstacle in time for the Bombay mail to pass.

SUIT ON A COMPOSITION DEED.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Third Judge)

HUSSANALLI SULLEMANJI VS SULLEMAN HAJI HABIB AND ANOTHER.

Claim for Rs. 324-5-7, being the composition of four annas in the rupee agreed to be paid by defendants to plaintiff in respect of the judgment debt of Rs. 1297 due to the plaintiff by one Moosa Noormahomed under an agreement made in August last. Mr. Sorabji Billimoria pleader appeared for the plaintiff and the defendants were represented by Mr. Noble of Messrs. Bland and Noble, solicitors.

His Honour in delivering judgment said: On the evidence before me I find the following facts in the case to be admitted or proved. The plaintiff sued Moosa Noormahomed and obtained a decree for Rs. 1297. Moosa thereupon filed this petition and schedule in insolvency. The defendants who are near relatives to the said Moosa, intervened to settle with the creditors and offered a composition of four annas in the rupee. On the defendants agreeing to guarantee the payment of four annas in the rupee, Ismail Haji Mahomed and other creditors undertook to get and did get all the creditors to consent to this composition. Plaintiff is one of the creditors who so consented. The defendants passed a writing to the creditors, agreeing and promising to pay the said composition. They seem to have thereupon taken over the insolvent's assets and have paid all the creditors save and except the plaintiff. The plaintiff's only claim was on the judgment debt as aforesaid. He however asked for the composition not only on this amount but on a larger sum and there plaintiff and defendants were at issue and the said Moosa seems to have again gone quite uncalled for, as I think, to the Insolvent Court to prosecute his petition. The plaintiff now sues to recover the composition in question on the amount of the said decree. The defence taken is a denial of any agreement by defendants to pay plaintiff any composition, and a more ill-advised and unsatisfactory defence under the circumstances of the case—the fact as above stated being practically undisputed—it is difficult to conceive. The defendants' solicitor denied there having been any agreement given by defendants or either of them and rested his case on such denial. He also specifically denied any agreement in writing by the defendants or either of them, to pay any such composition and denied that his clients had any such agreement in their possession. How the defendants' solicitor could have made these denials in the face of exhibit D which has issued from his own office, it is very difficult to say. I must however characterise such a denial as wholly and extremely unsatisfactory. It is such a denial as ought not to have been made. Besides being unfair to both sides, it has needlessly protracted the hearing of the case and put the plaintiff to quite unnecessary costs. On the facts above found, I find that the plaintiff is entitled to recover as per summons. In the agreement pending hearing, the defendants' solicitor also contended that the agreement by the defendants was void, as being contrary to the public policy and as being in fraud of creditors. Considering the facts, I hold that this contention is quite groundless. This was never a case of giving any undue preference to any creditor. It was a very fair settlement equally in favour of all creditors and such as the Court would, I think, always encourage rather than otherwise. Accordingly decree for plaintiff for Rs. 324-5-7 and costs, and Rs. 30 certified as professional costs.

Mr. Charles Grey, formerly of the India Office who died at Moreton Pinkney Manor, Northamptonshire, on November 29th, at the age of fifty, was the eldest son of the late Admiral George Grey, fourth son of the second Earl Grey, by his marriage with a daughter of Sir Patrick Stuart. He was born in 1846, and married, in 1874, Constance Annie, daughter of Mr. Charles W. Goad. Mr. Grey entered the Military Department of the India Office as a junior clerk in 1864, was private secretary to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in 1866, and was transferred to the Financial Department the same year. He was assistant precis writer to the Secretary of State in 1872, and in 1872-73 was attached to Sir Bartle Frere on his mission to Zanzibar. Transferred to the Political Department of the Office in 1874, he was reading clerk to the Council from 1875 to 1890.

MR. DESHMUKH'S TRANSFER.

A correspondent sends [illegible] tions, adopted at a public me[illegible]s a copy of the resolu- the auspices of the Sholapu[illegible]eting held here under the 18th inst., to consider [illegible] People's Association, on transfer of Mr. Deshm[illegible]he question relating to the The meeting, our corr[illegible]akha, Collector of Sholapur. and representative [illegible]spondent says, was a crowded thousand people, re[illegible] one, attended by over one of local communi[illegible]presented by all castes and classes was against the [illegible]y. The general sense of the meeting and the view, [illegible] action of Government in the matter, grievous los[illegible] was strongly urged that it was a most and able a[illegible] to the district to have its experienced a critica[illegible]dministrator transferred elsewhere at such were d[illegible] period of time. Several forcible speeches high [illegible]elivered and great disappoint was felt and a [illegible]ndignation was expressed.

The following resolutions were passed:—No. 1, proposed by Mr. N. G. Deshmukh, and seconded by Mr. Ravaji Nanchand, that this meeting has learnt with great regret and surprise that Mr. L. G. Deshmukh, Collector of Sholapur, has been suddenly transferred to Canara.

No. 2, proposed by Mr. Hirachand Nemchand, and seconded by Dr. M. R. Ranade, that this meeting is strongly of opinion that Mr. Deshmukh's transfer from this district, at such a critical time of increasing famine and spreading distress is a serious calamity for the Zillha and little short of a public misfortune, and that it, therefore, enters its respectful but emphatic protest against such an administrative change carried out with such suddenness and fraught with no little risk of harm to public interest,s and apparently without any grounds.

No 3, proposed by Mr. D. B. Chakradev, econded by Mr. V. V. Joshi, and supported by Mr. M. S. Pasare, that in the opinion of the meeting, which also echoes the feeling of the whole district, Mr. Deshmukh's intimated and thorough knowledge of the condition and requirements of the district, gathered with such conscientious devotion to duty during now, nearly two years, will be of inestimable value in the general organization and conduct of famine operations, and that his continuance in charge of this district is indispensable to their success.

No 4, proposed by Mr. J. M. Samant, seconded by Mr. G. N. Kakde, and supported by Mr. M. C. Chavan, that this meeting, therefore, humbly but earnestly, prays that in view of this critical time of growing distress in the Zillah, and while the organization of relief measures is just in progress, which for its completion as well as its practical execution, requires in the responsible head of the District, a personal and thorough acquaintance with its various wants, such as a new officer can hardly be expected to bring to the task, his Excellency the Governor-in-Council will be pleased to rescind the orders in the matter of Mr. Deshmukh's transfer, and continue to this district the highly valued advantage of his most zealous and conscientious and able administration, at all events, during this trying period of distress and suffering.

No 5, proposed by Mr. V. R. Lele, and seconded by Mr. M. N. Afjulpurkar, that this meeting authorizes the chairman to submit the foregoing resolutions to Government with a covering letter.

No 6, proposed by Mr. Lele, seconded by Mr. M. C. Thobde, and supported by Mr. Vajirkar, that this meeting directs that copies of these resolutions be sent to the press as well as to the Presidency Association of Bombay, the Deccan, and Sarvajanika Sabhas of Poona, soliciting by letter their support.

A GALE AT COLOMBO.

SERIOUS DAMAGE IN THE HARBOUR.

Madras had her little excitement over the Secundra, and now Colombo has been having its "breeze." A strong northerly wind began to blow over Colombo on Tuesday afternoon—the wind which lashed its tail even at Madras—and a very heavy sea rose in the harbour, and effected sufficient damage to put an entire stop to all coaling operations there for the following day.

The chief damage consisted of the sinking of a large number of lighters round the coal jetties which had been left there during the night.

ABOUT FIFTY BOATS WENT DOWN

and the scene at the harbour the next morning, says the local *Times*, was unprecedented. All the hands employed at the coal sheds were engaged in extricating the boats that had sunk, and in clearing the debris of many broken ones out of the way.

It appears that a heavy sea was expected, and every precaution was taken. Men were told off to look after the boats, and extra moorings were brought into requisition, but they nearly all, snapped or the anchors dragged, and nothing could be done to prevent the damage. The Wharf and Warehouse Company have about twenty boats sunk, and a native contractor who works for Messrs. Volkart Bros., states that out of a fleet of nine boats he had, he found this morning, that five were broken to pieces, and four were at the bottom of the harbour. The boats were moored in the coal grounds, just where the N.-E. wind blows straight in—"and it comes with tremendous force."

The result of the disaster was that

ALL COALING WORK WAS STOPPED.

"Of course," writes our contemporary, there were still boats that might be used, but they could not be brought into requisition for the simple reason that boats were sunk all round the jetties obstructing the the way, and, to make matters worse, a lost of timber brought up from Rangoon by the Lancashire was ratted near the jetties yesterday, and this had all got loose and had been the cause of a good deal of damage. Big beams drifting about, and the whole place full of boats broken, half sunk, and wholly sunk, make a scene of confusion from which it would doubtless take some time to restore order." The matter would seem to be especially disastrous, as at the time there were the following large number of

STEAMERS IN HARBOUR:—

The Simla, the Ravenna, the Japan, and the Nubia, of the P. & O. Company; the Rajpootana, the Vita, the Vasna, and the Oolobaria, of the B. I. Company; and the Bibby Line Lancashire from Rangoon, the Augers, the Incersmaid and the Donna Francisca. Besideu these the Ballaraat, the Coromandel, and the Duke of Bockingham, are expected early on Thursday morning.

A harbour opinion has it that there will always be this kind of trouble in the Colombo harbour at this time of the year until the new breakwater is finished. That will shut the sea out, and it will be as smooth in the harbour as could be wished. When the wind is in the N. or N.-E., as it usually is at this time of the year, the sea comes along the shore from the direction of Negombo, and tumbles into the harbour.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 19).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr G Adams is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 30th Dec 1896.

The services of Surg-Capt H B Melville, M B, C M, I M S (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

The services of Mr N Williamson, Asst Supt of Police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr B B Osmaston, Offg Instr at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th Nov 1896.

From the same date, Mr Osmaston reverted to the N-W Provinces and Oudh Forest List.

On return from the furlough granted him in the notification of this Dept No 329F, dated the 1st May, 1896, Mr A F Gradon, Depy Convr of Forests, Burma, is reappointed Instructor at the Imperial Forests, School, Dehra Dun, with effect from the 27th Nov 1896.

PRACTICAL ARTS AND MUSEUMS.

The names of the Governor appointed to represent India on the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute during the year ending 23rd July 1897 are published for information:—

(1) On behalf of the Government of India—Sir H R Thuillier, K C I E, Sir C A Elliott, K C S I, Sir C T Crosthwaite, K C S I.

(2) On behalf of Local Governments and Native States—Bombay—Sir R West, K C I E. Bengal—Sir S C Bayley, K C S I. Madras—D F Carmichael, Esq. Punjab—B H Baden-Powell, Esq. C I E. Assam—General H Hopkinson, C S I. Native States—Col P W Powlett, C S I.

(3) On behalf of Indian Chamber of Commerce—Madras Chamber of Commerce—P Macfadyen, Esq. Ranngoon Chamber of Commerce—James Duncan, Esq. Karachi Chamber of Commerce—W B Jameson, Esq. Upper India Chamber of Commerce Cawnpore—D Cruickshank, Esq.

(4) On behalf of Indian Institution—Bombay Presidency Association—Mr Dadabhai Naoroji. Madras Mahajana Sabha—Sir W Wedderburn, M. P.

GENERAL.

Mr Denzil Ibbetson, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, offg Secy to the Government of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st Dec 1896.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt C B Baldock, I S C, offg Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command of the Merwara Battn, also discharge the duties of his substantive appointment of Wing Officer and Adjt, from the 1st to the 30th Oct, 1896, both days inclusive.

Lieut D G Peart, I S C Wing Officer, 2nd Bombay Inf, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Wing Officer of the Bhopal Battn, with effect from the 29th Nov, 1896.

With the sanction of H M's Government, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr George Gillespie as Consul-General for the Orange Free State in Burma.

Capt G A Cookson, I S C, Asst Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and N-W Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, is appointed to be Inspecting Officer Rajputana and N-W Provinces Imperial service Cavalry and Transport, which effect from the date of assuming charge.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struk off duty:—Lieut A S Capper, I S C, offg Sqdn Officer, Central India Horse for one year—Pension service, 6th year, commenced 24th July 1896.

Capt C Bailey, I S C, 16th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to be Asst Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and N-W Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The following changes are made in graded list of the Political Department.

Consequent on the return from special leave of Major T C Pears, I S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, and his appointment hereby made to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 24th Oct 1896. Mr A L P Tucker, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, Capt K D Erskine, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, Mr W H Lucas, of the Indian Civil Service, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 1st class, Lieut H S Peacock, I S C, officiating Political Asst of the 1st class, reverts to officiatng Political Asst of the 2nd class, and Lieut R L Kennion, officiating Political Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr H V Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 26th Oct 1896,—Capt S F Bayley, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 1st class, and Capt J F Whyte, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major M J Meade, I S C, Political Agent of the 2nd class, and his appointment hereby made to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 27th Oct 1896—Major T C Pears, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 1st class reverts to offg Political Agent of the 2nd Class: Capt C Archer (on privilege leave), I S C, offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, revert to offg Political Agent of the 3rd class; Capt P T A Spence, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to offg Political Asst of the 1st class; Lieut C T Ducate, I S C offg Political Asst of the 1st class, reverts to offg Political Asst of the 2nd class; and Lieut L A Forbes I S C, offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to offg Political Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the reversion of Lieut Col J H Newill, I S C, from officiating Resident of the 2nd class to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 1st class and with effect from 29th October 1896—Lieut-Col G Gaisford, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 1st class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd class; Capt J Ramsay, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class; Capt C A Kemball, I S C offg Political Agent of the 3rd class reverts to offg Political Asst of the 1st class; Capt H L Showers, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 1st class, reverts to offg Political Asst of the 2nd class; and Lieut LeMesurier, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to Offg Political Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Capt W M Cubitt, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 3rd Nov, 1896—Capt C A Kemball, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class; Capt H L Showers I S C, offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Plitical Asst of the 1st class, Capt A D' A G Bannerman, I S C on return from leave, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the replacement, at the disposal of the Home Depart, of the services of Mr E P Chapmon, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Asst of the 1st class, and with effect from the 6th Nov 1896—Lieut C T Ducat, I S C, officiating Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class, and Lieut E LeMesurier, S I C, offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Capt J Manners Smith, V C, C I E, I S C, Political Agent of the 3rd class, and his appointment hereby made to officiate at a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 10th Nov 1896—Capt L S Newmarch, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd class, Capt C A Kamball, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to offg Political officiating Asst of the 1st class, Lieut C T Ducat, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 1st class, reverts officiating Political Asst of the 2nd class, and Lieut E LeMesurier, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Capt C Archer, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 19th Nov 1896—Capt M A Tighe, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 1st class. Capt H L Showers, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 1st class reverts to offg Political Asst of the 2nd class; and Capt R B Berkeley, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to offg Poliitical Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Capt P T A Spence, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 1st class, and with effect from the 22nd Nov 1896—Capt H L Showers, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class; and Capt R B Berkeley, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Major R H Jennings, R E, offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and as Political Agent in Jhatawar, and with effect from the 24th Nov 1896—Capt L S Newmarch, Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class; Capt M A Tighe, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class; Lieut C T Ducat, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class; and Lieut E LeMesurier, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 3rd class to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Capt W C R Stratton, I S C Political Agent of the 3rd class and with effect from the 25th Nov 1896—Capt M A Tighe, I S C, offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to offg Political Asst of the 1st class; Lieut C T Ducas, offg Political Asst of the 1st class, reverts to offg Political Asst of the 2nd class; and Lieut E LeMesurier, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 2nd class reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Capt C H Pritchard, I S C Political Asst of the 2nd class, and his appointment (hereby made) to officiat as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 30th Nov 1896—Mr W E Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service (on privilege leave) officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 1st class; Capt H L Showers, I S C offg Political Asst of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 2nd class; and Capt R B Berkeley, I S C offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Asst of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of special leave to Capt G F Chenevix Trench, I S C officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effict from the 9th Dec 1886—Mr W E Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Asst of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class; Capt H L Showers, I S C offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 1st class: and Capt R B Berkely, I S C offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieut C T Ducat, I S C officiating Political Asst of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 14th Dec 1896—Lieut E LeMesurier, I S C offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieut H T Pritchard, I S C offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 18th Dec 1896—Lieut L A Forbes, I S C (on privilege leave), to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr K J Banshah, Depy Director Genl of the Post Office of India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 26 days.—

The following postings and appointments in the Financial Department are notified; Mr W D F Cowley is posted as Depy Accounant Genl, Punjab, with effect from the 8th October 1896 Mr U L Majumdar is posted as Asst Accountant Genl. N W Provinces and Ondh, with effect from the 21st Nov 1896, Mr W D Woollam is posted to the paper currency office, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st Dec 1896, and Babu Pamapra sanna Ghosh is appointed to act as chief Supt. vice Mr E Grant, with effect from the 1st Dec 1896.

Mr A U Fanshawe, C S I, Director Genl of the Post Office of India, is placed on special duty, with effect from the 12th Dec 1896, and the following acting appointments are made in eosequence of hir deputation, or until further orders:—Mr H M Kisch to act as Director Genl of the Post Office of India, with effect from the 12th Dec 1896, Mr C Stewart-Wilson to act as Post Master Genl, Bengal, with effect from the 11th Dec 1896,; Mr W J Ham to act as Post Maler Genl, N W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 2nd Dec 1896; and Mr J Cornwall to continue to act as Inspr Genl, Railway Mail Service.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Surgn-Lieuts appointed to the Bengal and Madras Establishments, in G G O No 1066 of 1896 reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified:—

Bengals—H J Walton, H Ainsworth, and H A D Dickson 29th Oct 1896; and J S Stevenson, 16th Oct 1896.

Madras—J W Cornwall, A Miller, H R Brown, W G Richards, S P James, A N Fleming and Peter Dee, 29th Oct, 1896; F O N Mell, 16th Oct, 1896; F D Browne, 29th Oct 1896; and M Dick, 16th Oct, 1896.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and appointments are made from the 14th Nov, 1896, the date following that on which Lieut R W C Keays, Assist Military Accountant, 1st class, was relieved of his duties on reversion to regimental duty:—Capt T A Harrison, 25th Bo Inf, to be Asst Military Accountant, 1st class; Capt T H Henderson, 13th Bo Infy, to be Asst Military Accountant, 2nd class; and Lieut W A M Bruce, 26th Bo Infy, to be Asst Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt P T Cooper, R A, offg Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class with effect from the 5th Oct, 1896, to fill an existing vacancy.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment on H E's personal staff:—To be extra Aide-de-Camp—Lieut A D Greenhill-Gardyne, G Highlanders, dated 3rd Nov 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut C Hodgkinson, 5th Dragoon Guards, offg Squdon Officer, 6th (The Prince of Wales') Regt of Bengal Cavy, having completed eighteen months probationery service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 9th May, 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officer appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Bombay Command, with effect from the date of his arrival in India:—Second Lieut G E Hardie.

NATIVE ARMY.

The following direct appointments are made with effect, from the dates of Joining:—

16th Regt of Bengal Cavalry—Amir Singh to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

27th Regt (1st Baluch Battalion) of Boy (Light) Infy—Mubarak Shah to be Jamadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

ORGANISATION.

Bryan Stapleton, Gent to be Second-Lieut in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve.

We are glad to see that the fact of having trod through the dry dusty paths of law to the Bench does not kill all feelings of humanity. A motion was before the courts in London the week before last mail left to commit or fine a poor editor for aleged contempt in having made comments on a pending case. The motion was refused, and one of the judges characterised it as an invitation to the court to make a fool of itself. This reminds me somewhat of Betsy Mustard, who, when told by a judge of the court of session that he could not listen to her nonsense all day, retorted, "But that's what you are there for and paid for, my lord."

The "Insurance Observer" remarks:—"We are glad to find that the Indian Government has both the time and the inclination to look after the life assurance interests of the Indian Volunteers, and it is equally satisfactory to know that the representative Indian Life Assurance Company's attitude in this matter leaves nothing to be desired on the score of liberality. Under date 16th October. Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, the Manager and Actuary of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company received a letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, which we recently published. It will be noticed from the correspondence that the very utmost asked by the Government, the acceptance of volunteers at ordinary rates, has been conceded by the Company ever since its formation. The actual risk of volunteers being called out for military service is not perhaps very great, but it is conceivably greater in some parts of India than it is, for instance, in this country. Such as it is, however, the Oriental has shown a perfect readiness to undertake it. So far, it has had no reason to regret its decision, and we sincerely trust that it never may have."

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

According to M. Edmond Gain, the influence of moisture on vegetation varies much at different periods of their growth. Water, as a rule, is greatly needed when the first leaves appear; then little is wanted until just before the blossom shows, when the supply should be copious. The fruit is perfected best in comparative dryness. Moisture in the ground favours increase in the number of fruit, seeds, and roots, but dryness promotes the size and perfection of fruits, seeds, and tubers.

Dumeny's "chronophotographie" is a very compact form of the "cinematographe," for projecting "living photographs" on the screen. It works without the aid of the electric or gas light, the limelight being sufficient. With this apparatus he has been able to reproduce the ballets of the new "spectacle" at the Chatelet Theatre, Paris. It is made by the Comptoir general de Photographie, 57, Rue St. Roch, Paris.

The Minister of Public Works in Prussia is to make trial of acetylene gas for lighting the carriages of the State railways. We may add that, owing to a recent accident in Paris, the Prefecture intend to regulate the use of the gas there. Such accidents always attend the first introduction of a novelty which is in some degree risky, and are often due to mere negligence and clumsiness.

It is stated that Dr. Yersin, French Pasteurist, has discovered a method of antiseptic treatment by serum for the cure of the bubonic plague of China and the Far East. Of 22 cases treated at the Pasteur Institute of Amoy, 20 recovered. The serum is prepared at Nha-Irang, in Annam, with the aid of horses.

A date-palm planted 15 years ago in the garden of the Villa Cessole, Nice, has brought forth clusters of luscious dates this year in great abundance. The fruit has been analysed, and found to contain 45 per cent of sugar (levulose), without tannin or acids. It is proposed to cultivate this variety of date-palm (the Phœnix Melanocarpa) in Provence.

The new German "kite balloon" is cylindrical in shape, and covered with a netting to which the car is attached, but the cylinder widens out below, so as to form a kind of rudder or tail by which the balloon is steered. Sixty feet above the cylinder there is a smaller acrostat in the shape of a kite, which indicates the direction of the wind above.

Some years ago, Sir William Siemens devised a little apparatus for illustrating the effect of light falling on selenium traversed by an electric current. He called it an "Electric Eye," because the device was sensitive to light. The current in the wire, which was influenced by the light, was analogous to the optic nerve, and the indicator of the change in the current to the brain. Those were the days before the new and enterprising monthlies were invented, and the "electric eye" remained unknown to fame.

According to a writer in "L'Anthropologie," there is a race of men with tails in the district of Indo-China lying between 11deg. and 12deg. North Latitude and 104deg. to 106deg. East Longitude. They were visited, we are told, by M. Paul d'Enjoy and a party from Annam, six years ago. These "Moi," as they are called, seem to be the remains of a primitive race now all but exterminated by the neighbouring races, who treat them as animals and destroy them. Besides the short tail, they have sharp ankle bones like the spurs of a cock, and climb trees by placing the sole of the foot against the bark like monkeys.

They live in long narrow huts made of dry leaves, in fact, a kind of tunnel, use polished stone as well as copper for implements, smoke bamboo pipes, and wear bead-necklaces. Their arrows are poisoned with a black sirupy matter. They burn their dead and preserve the ashes in bamboo pots, or in rattan baskets, and venerate the departed spirits as protecting divinities. One of these "Moi," described by M. d'Enjoy, was rather a swaggering "blade," and, like many savages, had a good opinion of himself, boasting that he was more wily than a Mongol. Here is a fine opportunity for a new magazine in search of a sensation. Why not send a representative to interview this gentleman, who, with his retinue or "tail," even more ancient than the great Mac Ian Vohr's, must be regarded as a clebrity of the first order.

Dr. Lemoine, the palæontologist, has applied the Rontgen rays to investigate the fossil remains of the eocine beds of Rheims. His results, both on shells and bones, have been communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris.

The spread of reading has been accompanied by the spread of myopy, astigmatism, and other defects of the eye. Myopy, or shortness of sight, would be rare were the eyes never fatigued, and the means of avoiding this are set forth in the "Psyshological Review." The size of type is the most important consideration. It should not be less than 1½ millimetres (6-100ths of an inch). Bad light is another source of myopy. The intensity of light on the page should not be less than the light from three to ten candles at the distance of a metre (say a yard.) White light, rather then yellow light, should be employed. The letters should be thick. Additional "leading" or spacing beween the lines is recommended. Publishers, especially publishers of school books will do well to consult the paper.

A new bridge of steel with arches is being built over the gorge of Niagara, to replace the old suspension bridge. It will carry the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway, and on a lower plane, an electric railway with trolley cars, which will probably be the first between the United States and Canada.

The site chosen for the new Zoological Park, New York, is the south portion of Bronx Park, not far from the Botanical Garden. Mr. W. T. Hornaday, director of the movement, has visited the chief zoological gardens of Europe, including that of London, in order to profit by the hints he might pick up. The Antwerp Garden seems to have impressed him most favourably, not merely for the fineness of the animals, but the prefection of the buildings and beauty of the whole. At Amsterdam he was shown the first great "flying case" for wading birds.

Steps are being taken to preserve the remains of the famous Wall of Antoninus between the Firths of Forth and Clyde. This fortification was built by the Romans in the year 140 A. D., to defend Roman Britain against the attacks of the Caledonians or ancestors of the Highland Scotch, who, as will be remembered, not only checked the Roman invasion of this country, but ultimately forced them back to the Solway, where they built a stronger wall, manned with 20,000 men, to hold their own against them. This latter wall seems to have rough marked in advance the ultimate boundary line be tween Scotland and England.

Earthquakes occasionally profit mankind, as in the case of Ouzoun-Ada, a port of the Caspian which is the starting point of the Transcaspian Rain way of Samarkand. The port of the town was visited by an earthquake last year, and since then it has been found open to steamers which could not enter it before, owing to the shallow water.

Portugal is to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Vasco da Gama's discovery of the sea route to India next year. The 8th, 9th and 10th of July will be national holidays. Exhibitions and congresses will be held in Lisbon. An address will also be delivered on the subject by Professor Pomaschek before the Geographical Society of Vienna.

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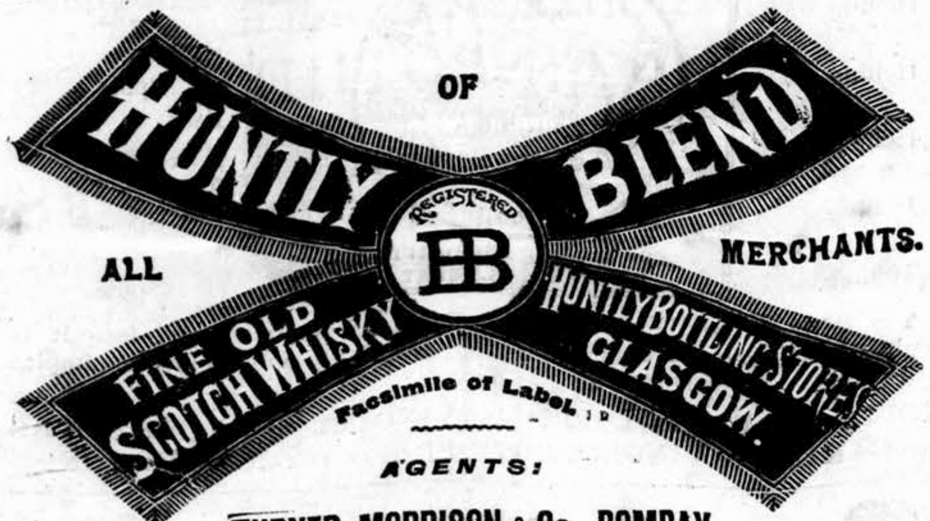
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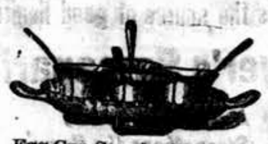
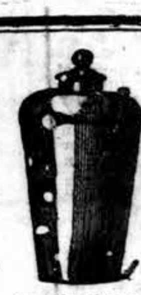
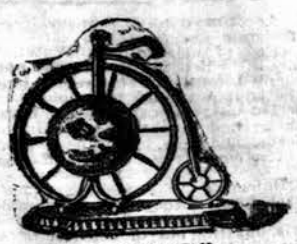

Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.


Flask with 2 Cups, Rs. 35.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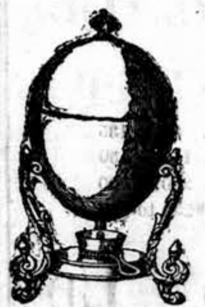
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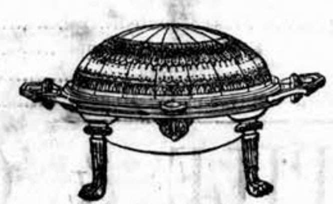
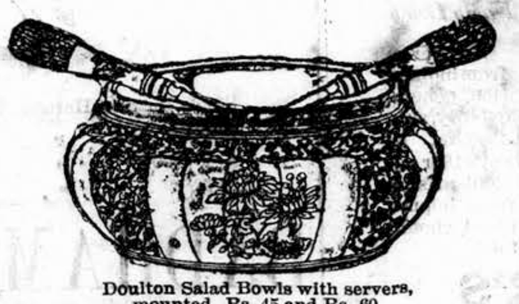
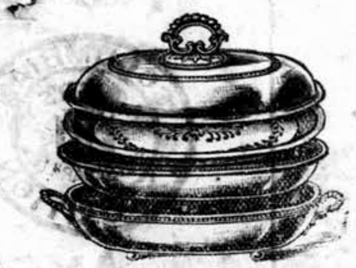

Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.


Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.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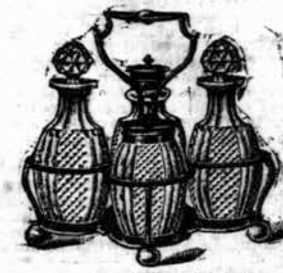
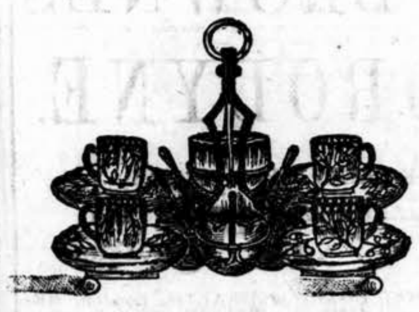
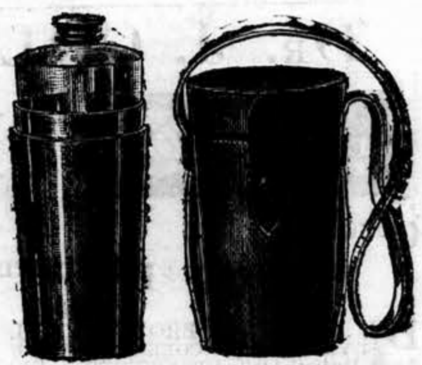
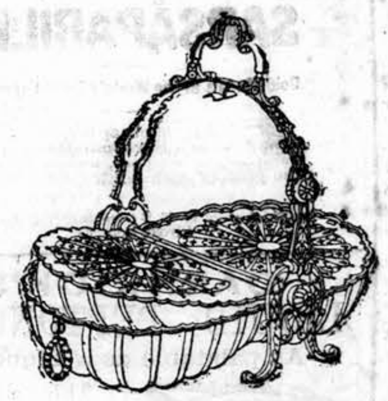

Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.


Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.


Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.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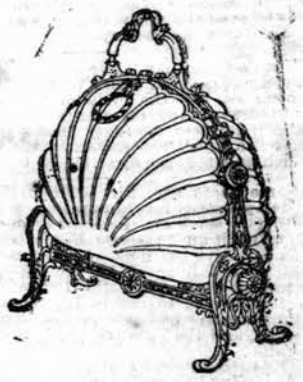
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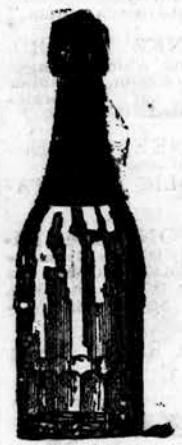
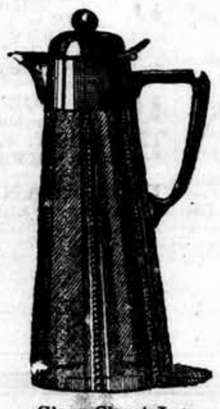

Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.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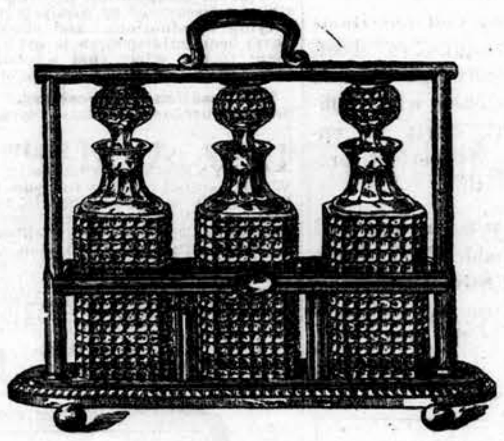
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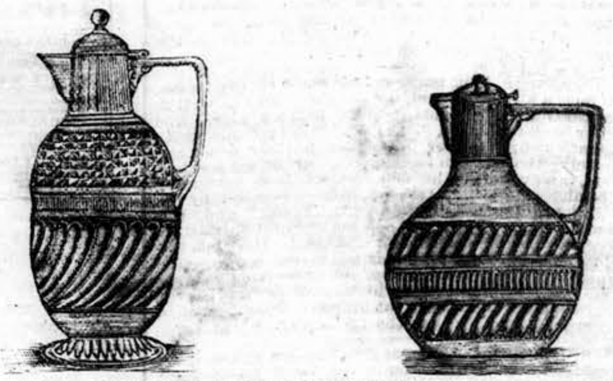
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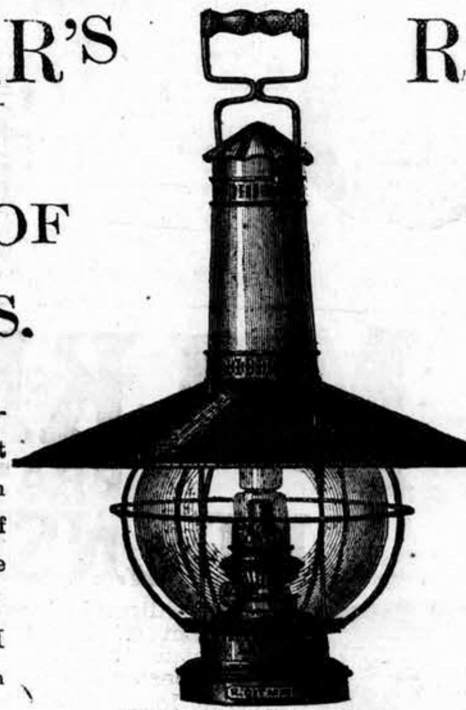
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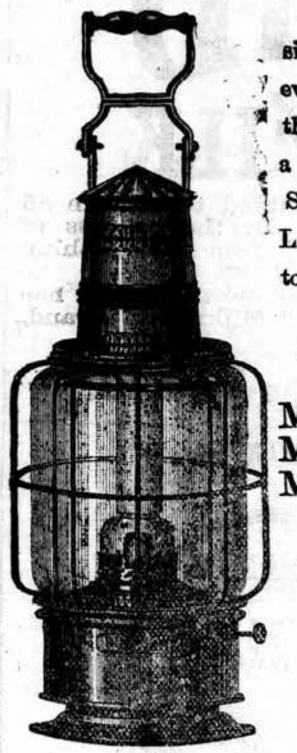
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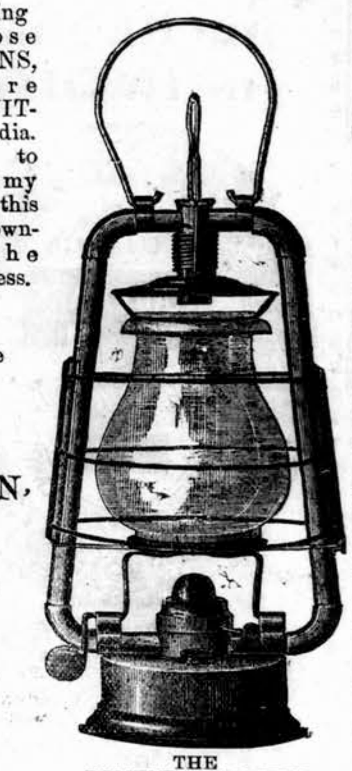
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